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Associate Editor: John Cameron

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The January Meeting of the Attakapas Historical Association

The Attakapas Historical Association held its first meeting of 1973 on January 29, at the Lafayette Public Library. Ruth Lefkovits, chairman of the Darby House Committee, reported that the Association had been offered the house provided that it foster a renovation of the building. Between four and five acres of land would be given along with the house. The membership voted to accept the gift with the proviso.

Alberta Ducote, of the State Department of Archives, spoke on "Civil War Pension Records" which, she explained contain a wealth of information for genealogists and historians.



The Adeline Smokestack

Alexandre Mouton and the Sugar Industry

by
George A. Stearns

Alexandre Mouton was born May 15, 1853, on the banks of the Vermilion Bayou at Walnut Grove,¹ the plantation of his father. He was the eldest grandson and namesake of Governor Alexandre Mouton² whose father, Jean Mouton, was the founder of Vermilionville, later renamed Lafayette. His mother, Charlotte Odeide, a daughter of Governor Mouton, who married Jean Sosthene Mouton. From this marriage came forth Alexandre, Antoine, Charles, Frederick, Alida, and Frank.³

Alexandre Mouton's early years were prosperous for his family and carefree for him. Typical of southern youngsters whose fathers owned plantations, he spent most of his childhood playing and visiting his numerous relatives. In 1861, when Alexandre Mouton was eight years old, the Civil War began, bringing definite changes in his life. In 1863 the Federal troops, under the command of General Nathaniel Banks, burned Walnut Grove and many of the surrounding plantations. Having lost their home, Alexandre Mouton and his family moved to his grandfather's plantation, Ile Copal.⁴

When the war ended, Alexandre's father received a piece of land from Governor Mouton on the east side of the Vermilion River. On this land the family began building their new home, "Beauséjour." By the time it was completed, in 1866, Alexandre was beginning to feel that he wanted to broaden his education and to experience more things than were offered on the plantation.⁵ He therefore went to New Orleans to enroll at Leeds and Company Foundry to study engineering. He intended to gain experience in all lines of engineering and to acquire a general understanding of machinery construction. Alexandre Mouton completed the course in three years and four months, at the age of sixteen, receiving the highest commendation of his class.⁶

After finishing at Leeds and Company, Alexandre Mouton began working for a steamship company owned by Archibald Mitchell in New Orleans.⁷ He was employed as an engineer on river steamships that operated up the Red River. His proficiency can be noted from the letter of recommendation written by Archibald Mitchell, "Mr. Mouton is an excellent mechanic, skillful in execution, of sound judgement, and fruitful in resources, industrious, painstaking, and conscientious,

of perfect sobriety, of unexceptional character in all respects--in short, he is a gentleman in the highest sense of the word.⁸

Alexandre Mouton left the steamship company to work for the Illinois Central Railroad owned by a Mr. McComb.⁹ Mr. McComb gave him a most complimentary recommendation ("...he is a skillful and a first class workman. A steady, industrious, and a reliable young man.") when he secured a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad.¹⁰ Alexandre Mouton later accepted an offer to rebuild the United States mint in New Orleans and, in 1882, was employed by the Republic of Mexico to build a mint in Mexico City.¹¹ He then supervised the coinage of one hundred and ninety million pieces of coin--gold, silver, and copper.¹² He returned from Mexico in 1887 and for several years supervised the coinage in the New Orleans mint as chief engineer.¹³ A few years after his return from Mexico, Mouton became interested in the modernization of sugar factories.¹⁴

Sugar cane had been introduced into Louisiana in 1751 by the Jesuits. The first successful commercial crop was grown by De Boré upon the grounds of present day Audubon Park in New Orleans.¹⁵ Beginning in 1795 sugar was continually produced in Louisiana, but it was not until 1822 that scientific methods were introduced into the sugar industry. In that year John J. Coiron introduced the steam engine as the propelling power for sugar mills which had before derived their power from horses.¹⁶ In 1882 T. A. Morgan introduced the vacuum pan which improved sugar refining through quicker crystallization. The vacuum-pan process of crystallizing resulted in the direct production of high-grade sugars.¹⁷

In 1844, Norbet Rillieux invented the Rillieux apparatus, later developed into the multiple effect process. It was claimed that this apparatus could make 12,000 to 18,000 pounds of sugar with only 14 gallons of molasses to every 1,000 pounds of sugar.¹⁸ Moreover, the process of diffusion introduced in 1873 was an improvement over the milling process.¹⁹ In milling, the cane is passed through huge rollers; the juice thus pressed out can be converted into sugar. In diffusion the cane is shredded and introduced into a series of cylindrical iron vessels where it is soaked in water. This process creates concentrated juice that can be converted into sugar. The first attempts of the diffusion process were not too successful, but, by 1886 government aid enabled the process to be improved.²⁰

At the time Alexandre Mouton became interested in the sugar industry, the relation between the sugar maker and the cane cultivator was under discussion. The conclusion had been reached that in order to improve sugar manufacturing, the two operations should be distinct: central sugar refineries should be established to which the planters should bring their cut cane.²¹ One of the most persistent newspaper advocates of central sugar plants was Donelson Caffrey, a lawyer from Franklin, Louisiana.²² His ideas attracted John A. Morris, a successful capitalist, who decided to furnish the capital necessary

for building a central plant.²³ It is at this point that Alexandre Mouton began his role in the sugar industry.

Leeds and Company, which was to build the mills and main engine of this new central plant, wanted him to work with them in this new project. Since Alexandre Mouton had already become interested in the modernization of sugar factories, he readily accepted the position of second engineer, under William Smith.²⁴ The central plant, the first of its kind in Louisiana or abroad, was completed in October of 1890, on the west bank of Bayou Teche, a little above Franklin.²⁵ Cane planters no longer had to make their own sugar, but instead could concentrate on the cultivation of sugar cane.

While working for the Caffrey Central Plant, Alexandre Mouton became acquainted with the firm Edwards and Haubtman of New Orleans which manufactured most of the machinery used in the plant. After the completion of the central plant Edwards and Haubtman offered Alexandre Mouton the position of superintendent of manufacturing in their firm. He accepted this position and agreed to build and operate sugar plants contracted by the firm.²⁶

His first job was the erection and management of a diffusion sugar plant in Lake Charles, Louisiana.²⁷ The first attempts of diffusion had not been very successful. The Lake Charles plant represented new progress. In this plant the sugar cane was cut into fine chips by revolving knives and later dropped into cells or tanks and covered with water. The water, once well saturated with the juice of the cane chips, was drained off and evaporated in vacuum pans, leaving marketable crystallized sugar.²⁸

The diffusion method was further improved by the process of multiple effect. In this process the heat applied in boiling the saturated water in vacuum pans to obtain pure cane juice is not lost after one application; instead, the steam generated is used to continue the evaporation in the second vessel, and so on through several applications. Multiple effects are usually composed of two, three, or four vessels, and are termed respectively, double, triple, or quadruple effects.²⁹ As superintendent for Edwards and Haubtman, Alexandre Mouton built the first multiple effect sugar plant in Louisiana, the Oxnard and Sprague Plant on Bayou Teche at the Adeline Refinery.³⁰ While associated with Edwards and Haubtman, Alexandre Mouton later erected several such plants both in Louisiana and Texas.³¹

In 1892 his job as superintendent for Edwards and Haubtman ended when Leon T. Haubtman sold out to Mrs. James Edwards, the widow of his partner.³² Alexandre Mouton decided to continue working in the sugar industry as an independent engineer.³³ By this time he was well known and was often sought by manufacturing agents to build sugar plants. He continued working as an independent until about 1902.

Since 1890 when Alexandre Mouton began working with the sugar industry he had considered frequently the possibility of making pure cane syrup. It was accepted that the best possible syrup would be one absolutely pure, but many believed that such a syrup was impossible to make.³⁴ The majority of the people were satisfied with the method that had been used for almost fifty years: the cane juices were taken directly from the cane mill, put into an open pan and then subjected to violent heat in the hope that the impurities could be skimmed off as they came to the surface. This method removed only the bodies that could be seen with the naked eye. There still remained in the syrup invisible objects that could cause the syrup to ferment and sour.³⁵

In 1903 Alexandre Mouton decided to build a syrup plant in Lafayette to produce the pure cane syrup he thought possible.³⁶ Since he found no supporters, not even among his own brothers, he had to sell some property to raise the money.³⁷ The mill completed in November of 1903, would extract 1,000 gallons of syrup every 24 hours from 30 tons of sugar cane.³⁸ The pure syrup was obtained by gravitation. As Alexandre Mouton explained:

The cane juice is taken from under the crushing cane rollers and pumped to a fixed elevation (the only pump in the house), and from that point, and by gravitation, the juice is conducted to each and every factor that constitutes the apparatus. As the juice moves down by gravitation, it is defecated (cleansed of mud, dirts, etc.), kept at an even temperature to avoid inversion, and then by heat graduated into syrup.³⁹

The plant was immediately successful, and the Lafayette Advertiser reported that it produced "a very beautiful golden syrup." The newspaper added:

Mr. Alexandre Mouton, the proprietor claims that the syrup produced by this process is absolutely pure and will not ferment for an indefinite period. If the produce of the mill meets Mr. Mouton's expectations, as the first run gives promise, it will add another important industry to this town.⁴⁰

The new process devised by Alexandre Mouton received world recognition. In October of 1904 he was awarded the Gold Medal of excellence from the St. Louis World's Fair for the highest grade sugar cane syrup exhibited at the fair.⁴¹ He became known as the maker of the highest grade syrup in the world.

In November, 1905 Alexandre Mouton's syrup plant burned down.⁴² Since he had no insurance and was unable to raise enough money to rebuild the plant, he had to discontinue his "Gold Medal Syrup." He had always intended to build a five hundred-ton syrup plant (sugar cane capacity). Having lost his own plant, he did not have the capital necessary for such a venture. He fruitlessly approached the people of Lafayette, trying to convince them that such a plant would add an important industry to the city.⁴³ He obtained more response from the leaders of Youngsville, especially Dr. Roy Young.⁴⁴ An agreement was reached to build a plant to produce the syrup for which Alexandre Mouton was famous. The agreement covered also the erection of a sugar refinery to be operated according to the process of multiple effect. By 1907 both the syrup plant (500 tons capacity) and the sugar refinery (1000 tons capacity) were completed.⁴⁵ Alexandre Mouton then resumed working as an independent sugar engineer. From 1907 to 1913 he carried on the same line of work that he had done for Edwards and Haubtman--building and repairing sugar plants throughout the Sugar Bowl of Louisiana.⁴⁶

The year 1913 marked a definite change in Louisiana's sugar industry.⁴⁷ President Woodrow Wilson lowered the sugar tariffs, thus depriving Louisiana's planters of protection against imports. This reduction hurt not only the planters but also Alexandre Mouton whose role in the sugar industry was considerably lessened. It should be noted, however, that he agreed with President Wilson's action. Like the President, he believed that Louisiana and the adjoining states, because of their climate, could not be considered true sugar cane country. A protective tariff was not justifiable since it benefited merely one section of the United States.⁴⁸ The sugar situation changed in 1920 as a result of the considerable sugar shortage following World War I. Consumers had begun to stockpile and by May 19, 1920, the price of sugar reached the unprecedented figure of 23.57 cents per pound of raw sugar. This high price attracted sugar imports from all over the world with a resulting surplus of nearly a million tons of sugar. The domestic industry was completely demoralized. The tariff duties were restored on imported sugar giving new impetus to the Louisiana sugar industry.⁴⁹

Alexandre Mouton quickly tried to utilize this change. On December 1, 1922, he proposed to the Lafayette Chamber of Commerce the erection of a syrup plant that would produce his world famous "Gold Medal Syrup."⁵⁰ Unlike his 1905 proposal, this one was well received. A special committee reported: "After going over the plans under which Mr. Mouton proposes to build and operate a

syrup factory, we feel that such an enterprise would mean a great deal to Lafayette, and that the Association of Commerce should cooperate with him in every way to assure its establishment here.⁵¹ The Lafayette Chamber of Commerce gave complete endorsement to his plans in the hope of increasing the prestige of Lafayette as a manufacturing and industrial center, and the members of the Chamber of Commerce pledged themselves to assist actively in the organization of a stock company to finance the venture.⁵² This encouragement, however, proved to be merely verbal. Alexandre Mouton's proposal was never carried out, for even though it was agreed that a syrup plant would benefit Lafayette, no one was willing to invest the capital needed for its completion.⁵³

In February of 1923, realizing that the syrup plant would never materialize, Alexandre Mouton accepted an offer from Mr. Carlos Lynch to design, erect, and operate a modern sugar plant in Ecuador.⁵⁴ During the two years that he spent in Ecuador his health suffered considerably from malaria and from a severe accident in which he broke five ribs.⁵⁵ He returned to Lafayette in October of 1924,⁵⁶ but never again played an important role in the sugar industry.

Alexandre Mouton made one more attempt to propose the syrup plant that he had so often thought of. Not wishing, however, to have his proposal rejected a third time by Lafayette, he approached the Chamber of Commerce of St. Francisville, Louisiana, on May 9, 1924.⁵⁷ Once again, however, his efforts proved fruitless, and from then on Alexandre Mouton was no longer an active participant in Louisiana's sugar industry. He was seventy-two. Until his death in 1938, at the age of eighty-three, Alexandre Mouton who had achieved recognition the world over as a pioneer in the development of sugar and syrup manufacture, spent most of his leisure hours wood carving.⁵⁸

FOOTNOTES

¹The present site of Bendel Gardens in Lafayette, Louisiana.

²Governor of Louisiana from 1843 to 1846.

³Alfred Gardner, Line of Descent of the Family of Jean Mouton (St. Martinville, 19__), pp. 1-4.

⁴Alexandre Mouton, The Travels of Alexandre Mouton (Griffin Papers, Southwestern Archives and Manuscripts Collection, University of Southwestern Louisiana, unpublished memoirs), pp. 1-73.

⁵Ibid., p. 100-112.

⁶Ibid., pp. 135-136.

⁷Ibid., p. 156.

⁸Archibald Mitchell, letter to Louisiana Western Railroad, May 4, 1880, Griffin Papers, SAMC, USL.

⁹Mouton, p. 164.

¹⁰Mr. McComb, letter "To Whom It May Concern," June 30, 1876, Griffin Papers, SAMC, USL.

¹¹Mouton, p. 238-247.

¹²Ibid., p. 283.

¹³Ibid., p. 392.

¹⁴Harry Lewis Griffin, The Attakapas Country; A History of Lafayette Parish, Louisiana (New Orleans, 1959, p. 200).

¹⁵W. C. Stubbs, "Origin and Development of the Sugar Industry of Louisiana." The Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacture, June 2, 1923, pp. 438-439.

¹⁶Ibid., p. 439.

¹⁷Ibid.

¹⁸Ibid., p. 440.

¹⁹Ibid.

²⁰Manufacture of Sugar, Part One (Scranton: International Textbook Company, 1922), p. 19.

²¹Mouton, p. 407.

²²Ibid., p. 408.

²³Ibid.

²⁴Ibid.

²⁵Ibid., p. 409.

²⁶Ibid., p. 413

²⁷Ibid.

²⁸Ibid., p. 414.

²⁹Manufacture of Sugar, Part Two (Scranton: International Textbook Company, 1922), p. 19.

³⁰Mouton, p. 419.

³¹Ibid., pp. 419-455.

³²Ibid., p. 455.

³³Ibid., p. 456.

³⁴Ibid., p. 469.

³⁵Ibid., pp. 469-470.

³⁶Ibid.

³⁷Ibid.

³⁸"A Syrup Factory in Lafayette, "The Lafayette Advertiser, September 23, 1903, No p.

³⁹Mouton, p. 471.

⁴⁰"The Lafayette Syrup Mill Makes a Successful Run, "The Lafayette Advertiser, November 18, 1903, No p.

⁴¹"Awarded Gold Medal, "The Lafayette Advertiser, October 26, 1904, No p.

⁴²Letter sent to Alexandre Mouton from friend (unknown), November 20, 1905, Griffin Papers, SAMC, USL.

⁴³Mouton, p. 473.

⁴⁴Ibid., p. 481.

⁴⁵Ibid., p. 483.

⁴⁶Ibid., pp. 484-496.

⁴⁷Ibid., p. 493.

⁴⁸Ibid., pp. 495-496.

⁴⁹Philip G. Wright, Sugar in Relation to the Tariff (New York, 1924), pp. 169-170.

⁵⁰Alexandre Mouton, address given to Lafayette Chamber of Commerce, December 1, 1922, Griffin Papers, SAMC, USL.

⁵¹"Sugar Cane to be Manufactured Here," unidentified newspaper clipping, Griffin Papers, SAMC, USL.

⁵²Ibid.

⁵³Mr. Charles Debaillion, telephone interview, November 13, 1967.

⁵⁴John H. Murphy, letter to Mr. Carlos Lynch, February 7, 1923, Griffin Papers, SAMC, USL.

⁵⁵Alexandre Mouton, The Travels of Alexandre Mouton (Griffin Papers, SAMC, USL, unpublished memoirs), pp. 532-533.

⁵⁶Ivy Powell, letter to Alexandre Mouton, December 16, 1923, Griffin Papers, SAMC, USL.

⁵⁷Alexandre Mouton, letter to the St. Francisville Chamber of Commerce, May 9, 1924, Griffin Papers, SAMC, USL.

⁵⁸Harry Lewis Griffin, The Attakapas Country; A History of Lafayette Parish, Louisiana (New Orleans, 1959), p. 201.

SHOPPING AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY
by
Muriel Keenze

"Mama, la viande est ici; viens vite. Mama, la viande est ici!! Mama, le boulanger!! Veux tu du pain aujourd'hui?" These announcements were typical nearly sixty years ago when I lived on a farm on Bayou Lafourche. They were to let mother know that the butcher had arrived to sell his wares.

These were horse and buggy days, days of little or no refrigeration, when there were no supermarkets and when transportation was slow and difficult. The business men of that day, however, were pretty resourceful so that the country housewife managed pretty well. The wagon vendors were a real boon to those who could not make daily visits to the nearby community for bread, meat and groceries.

Every day, except Fridays and Sundays, a meat wagon went from house to house with beef or pork meat cut into steaks, roasts and chops. On certain days he had boudin and other sausage. The two wheel covered wagon based high off the ground, had a piece of muslin stretched over the meat to keep it clean and free from flies. I can remember mama buying a round steak for 25¢, which was enough for a family meal if she made a "long gravy". If the housewife could anticipate her needs for a special cut, she asked the butcher to bring it on one of his next trips.

The baker's wagon was of the same type. For his and the housewife's convenience, the baker sold bread tickets, round cardboard discs about the size of a silver dollar. On them were printed the words "Good for one loaf of bread." A housewife bought one or two dollars worth at a time and relinquished them one at a time in exchange for a loaf of French bread which was delivered to her door daily. We were especially eager for the baker to arrive with the still-warm bread so that we could have a piece of it spread with butter, condensed milk, cane syrup, or molasses.

There was also the four wheel, uncovered grocery wagon. The grocer came twice a week, delivering the groceries ordered on the previous trip and taking orders for the next. Children loved watching mama give her order and, too, being around at delivery time, since there was always a special treat of candy or cookies.

QUERIES

Mrs. Laura Ewing, P. O. Box 55 Wimberley, Texas, 78676, researching Pevoto line, with variant spellings of Peveto, Pivotot, Pivautau, Pevytoe, Pevataux. Members of this line were in Louisiana by 1754 or earlier. Would Pignott, Pitot, or Palvadot be other spellings? Were they Acadiens? Exchange gladly.

PROCURATIONS OF THE FUSELIER HEIRS

Contributed by
Jacqueline Vidrine

Before us George King, duly commissioned and authorized judge of St. Landry Parish exercising the functions of public notary for the said parish (State of Louisiana) and residing there, and before me the hereafter named witnesses appeared Madame Hélène Soileau, widow of Gabriel Fusilier de la Claire (having inherited from her dead daughters Hélène and Bridget), a resident of this parish; M. Gabriel Fusilier, landowner, living in the Parish of St. Martin des Attakapas, presently in this said parish of St. Landry; M. Henry Stagg and his wife Joséphine Fusilier whom he authorizes to act in this instance, resident of St. Landry Parish; Etienne V. Fusilier; Honoré Fusilier; Louis Fusilier and Charles Fusilier, residents of St. Landry; M. Hilaire Gradinigo and Amélie Fusilier, his wife, whom he authorizes to act in this instance, residing in St. Landry; Marie La Divine Fusilier, widow of Auguste Soileau, represented by Jacques Joseph Toussant according to a power of attorney of June 10, 1809, recorded in the register of this St. Landry Parish; and Eugénie Fusilier, widow of Joseph François Debuisson, resident of St. Landry, as heirs for a thirteenth each of the late Gabriel Fusilier, father of the said Hélène, Bridget, Gabriel, Joséphine, Etienne, Honoré, Louis, Charles, Amélie, Marie la Divine, and Eugénie Fusilier as listed in the statement of public knowledge joined to this.

Cancelling any previous power of attorney they might have given earlier separately or together, they have, by the present, named as their general and special executors, with powers to act as such together or separately one in the absence of the other, Joseph Xavier Delfau de Pontalba and Joseph-Xavier Celestin Delfau de Pontalba, father and son, landowners, living in Paris, 16, rue de Provence, to whom they give power for themselves and in their name, to receive from the Widow Claude Pierre Fusilier who lives in Lyons, or from whomever else it might belong, all that is due to the heirs who share in the succession of the late Gabriel Fusilier, their father, both principal and interests according to the settlement of accounts between the late Gabriel and Claude Pierre Fusilier (an act executed before M. Duprat, notary in Bordeaux on October 10, 1789, and deposited with M. Corte, notary in Lyon). They are empowered to give receipts; to give new notes in lieu of payments from the said settlement; if necessary to institute suits; to collect any succession which might have come or might come to the said heirs; to accept or refuse any legacy they might have received; to pursue any pending suit in which they might be involved as plaintiff or defendant before the proper tribunal against anyone or for any cause whatsoever till a final

decision is rendered; to put such decision into effect; to transact, negotiate and contract all that is part of the rights of the said heirs for whatever price, charge, clause or condition necessary with or without guarantee; to receive receipts for amounts paid, and when necessary to institute a suit against or settlement or appeal, or sign it; to choose a domicile; to settle and sign the above mentioned documents, as provided in this contract.

To name attorneys, defenders, arbiters, surarbiters, expert, third expert, subarbitrator, one or several, persons responsible for all or part of the mentioned belongings, to revoke them, to substitute others, and generally to fulfill the purposes of this document, and all that duly appointed proxies will deem necessary even if not noted in this document, promising to ratify it, if necessary, etc, etc.

Done in Opelousas, in our office as judge and notary, November 18, 1812, thirty seventh year of American Independence, before Etienne de Lamorandier Sr. and Samuel d'Acre, witnesses, as required, resident of this Parish, who signed with the gentlemen and ladies along with us, judge and notary.

After reading

Helène Soileau Fuselier

Gabriel Fuselier

Henry Stagg

Joséphine Fuselier (wife of Stagg)

Etienne Fuselier

Honoré Fuselier

Samuel d'Acre

Etienne de Lamorandier

Louis Fuselier

J. Granedigo

Amélie Fuselier

J. J. Toussaint

Eugénie Fuselier Dubuisson

Geo. King, Judge and Notary

QUERIES

Mrs. Charles F. Pucheu, 226 Venus Drive, Lafayette, Louisiana, wants information about the parents of Pierre Thibodeaux m Françoise Saunier ca.1750. Any information on this couple appreciated. (Their daughter Françoise m at St. Martinville in 1779 Fabien Richard). Simon Gaspard m ca 1780 Marie Luquet. Who were their parents? (Their son Jean Louis m Dec. 21, 1807, in St. Martinville to Scholastic Comeaux). Philippe Langlois b ca 1732 m Marie Jeanssonne. Who were their parents? (Their daughter Cecile m Oct. 19, 1792, Pierre Comeaux).

THE ADELINE STORY
by
MORRIS RAPHAEL

Traveling along U. S. Highway 90, about five miles east of Jeanerette, one is apt to be attracted by a tall concrete smokestack near the bayou side. This stack, though stained with age and jagged at the apex from the effects of lightning, stands today as a landmark to what was once the finest sugar factory in Louisiana. This old mill site and vast plantation is known as Adeline--named after Adeline Brown Oxnard, the mother of Benjamin A. Oxnard who founded the enterprise in 1891.

The Oxnard name has been prominent in Louisiana sugar circles for over a hundred and thirty years. In 1839, Thomas Oxnard married Adeline Brown, daughter of a sugar planter in St. Charles Parish and descendant of the well known LaBranche family who pioneered sugar cane cultivation back in the eighteenth century. Thomas was listed in the 1840's as owner of three sugar cane plantations and proprietor of the Louisiana Sugar Refinery of New Orleans.

He and Adeline had a daughter and four sons. Their daughter, Fanny, married Richard Tucker Sprague and they were the parents of Richard, Horatio, and Benjamin who figured prominently in the Adeline operation. Probahly the most distinguished of the Oxnard sons was Henry, who actually created a town out of a barley field when he built his first heet-sugar factory in 1889. The place called Oxnard stands today as one of the largest cities in Ventura County, California. Henry was credited with being one of the great sugar magnates in the United States and the man who established the sugar heet industry in this country.

Rohert worked with Henry in founding the American Beet Sugar Company. Their brother, James, was the chemist of the family and he worked closely with Henry and Rohert in various enterprises.

Benjamin was born in New Orleans in 1855, graduated from M.I.T. in 1875, and was considered the technologist of the family. In 1888 he became president of the Planters Sugar Refinery of New Orleans which was sugar trust property. He later ran a sugar refinery in Boston and afterwards served as superintendent of his father's Fulton Refinery in Brooklyn. But his yearning to return to the cane fields of Louisiana was the compulsion that led him to the Adeline venture.

The first property purchased was part of the Fuselier (Grevemberg) plantation and later in 1892, after Ben's three brothers invested in the company, they acquired the Des Lignes property from Shattuck and Hoffman. The operation was divided into five plantations: Adeline, Dcs Lignes, Saule, Estanica and LaEstancia, totaling some five thousand acres of cultivable land plus about twenty-five hundred acres of woods and swamps.

In 1892 Benjamin was joined by his nephew, Richard Sprague, and the enterprise took on the new name of "Oxnard and Sprague". Richard's brother, Horatio, ran the agricultural operation until he expired in 1910.

The Adeline factory was capable of grinding over one thousand tons of cane per day and only produced raw sugar and molasses as was then the custom. A pinnacle of success was reached in 1907 when the company began the production of white sugar. Adeline then became the first facility in the state of Louisiana to produce white granulated sugar in competition with the American Sugar Refinery.

On October 7, 1910, the mill and refinery burnt to the ground and all its machinery was destroyed. This news came as a terrible blow to all concerned, but within a few days the courageous owners announced that a new factory would be built.

Honolulu Iron Works Company of New York was immediately named as consulting engineers for the new plant. The firm was charged with the responsibility of designing the factory and building the equipment for operation in the oncoming season. Honiron met the challenge "head-on" and succeeded in meeting the deadline, for on October 30, 1911, the new enterprise was churning away in full production. (Strangely enough, after half a century, Honiron returned to the area to establish itself permanently by buying out J&L Engineering Company, Inc. of Jeanerette, La.)

The new Adeline was then said to be the largest sugar factory in the state of Louisiana, with a grinding capacity of fifteen hundred to two thousand tons per day. The plant was described as a twelve-roller mill, with two twelve-foot vacuum pans of the conical calandria type, two evaporators, rotary bagasse feeder and a specially designed condensing and juice heating system. It was here that centrifugal pumps were first introduced to the Louisiana sugar industry. Ben Sprague, who was also a brother to Richard and one of the best sugar technicians of his time, left the Oxnard west coast operations to apply his technical "know how" during the construction period and remained at Adeline after completion of

the job. The giant complex was heralded as "the last word" in sugar house efficiency and produced white sugar under the label of "White Star".

Trying to offset any more financial losses, Ben Oxnard decided to spread the risk of growing sugar cane in Louisiana the same way it was done in Cuba. That is, instead of Adeline owning both factory and farms, and taking both manufacturing and agricultural risks, he would operate the plant as a "central factory" and buy cane from the farmers in the surrounding area.

In 1912 the Paine Investment Company of Omaha, Nebraska sponsored a special train trip to lure midwest investors to the Adeline countryside. The attempt to sell the farmlands was not very successful. Although some lands were sold for keeps, others were returned by the purchaser before a year had expired. A present assessment of the Adeline lands is that there are approximately twenty-five hundred acres in fields and a like amount in woods and swamps.

Again reverses entered into the picture. There were droughts, floods, and freezes occurring with unheard of regularity. Although the mill operated at top efficiency, the heartbreaking problem was an inability to find enough cane to grind. The operation became a financial maw which couldn't be satisfied as the Oxnard and Sprague families dumped hundreds of thousands of dollars into the failing enterprise.

Adding to their miseries, the investors were faced with the passage of a free sugar bill and constant agitation from the sugar trust. Finally, Benjamin became so discouraged that he decided to shut down the Adeline plant and return to sugar refinery operations in the east where he was initially engaged. In 1916 the milling equipment was sold to Warner "Central Miranda", Cuba and the remainder of the plant sent to Savannah, Georgia where it became the nucleus of the new Savannah refinery. This factory, incidentally, was built under the engineering supervision of Ben Sprague. An interesting note is that over 400 men, women and children moved from Adeline to Savannah during this period. Sugar historian Dan Gutleben reported that some of the Adeline warehouses were used at Fellsmere, Florida.

Bill Giles, a Mississippian who had been hired by Ben Oxnard as clerk during the early 1890 Adeline days, was kept on at the South Louisiana location in the capacity of guardian, farm supervisor and manager of the property. It was reported that he worked at Adeline for sixty-seven years as a "temporary employee".

In an article by Sugar Bulletin managing editor, A. W. Dykers, Giles was said to be "the most colorful personality to grace the scenes in this part of the sugar world during the past half century". He was called Colonel Giles because of his distinguished look brought on by an unshaven face and short pointed beard. The plantation folk looked upon Bill as a

brave, hero-type individual because of his single-handed action in breaking up drunken brawls and gun fights. His civic pride can be best illustrated by such dedicated services as those of being 10th president of the American Sugar Cane League and head of the St. Mary Parish School Board.

In an effort to make the plantation a self-sufficient operating entity, the land was leased and tenants brought in. Again this agricultural endeavor was a financial failure and the family was called on to "pump in" more dollars. Ben Oxnard died in 1924, and it was not until the 1940's that Adeline received a spark of hope and that was when oil leasing began to take root in the Bayou Country. Later on, an oil producing well was brought in on the property. In the late 1940's an oil group from Shreveport purchased part of the mineral rights of the entire plantation and this development helped "turn the tide" at Adeline. The financial outlook for the lands now seems safe for many generations to come.

Benjamin is the only Oxnard brother whose sons remained in the sugar business. His first son, Thomas, died in 1965 after serving as president of the Savannah Sugar Refinery for 20 years. His other son, Benjamin, who is 69 and historian for the family, was senior vice president of the Great Western Sugar Company in Denver, Colorado, until his retirement last year. Benjamin has a son, Ben, Jr., who is keeping up the family sugar tradition--He is executive vice president of the National Sugar Refining Company in New York. In 1962 he was refinery manager of Godchaux Sugar at Reserve, La.

There are two men who are presently carrying out the tradition for the Sprague lineage. One is Bill Sprague, Jr., a Yale graduate, who was recently elected to serve as president of Savannah Foods and Industries, Inc. (formerly known as Savannah Sugars). He is the grandson of Adeline Sugar pioneer Richard Sprague. The other is Robert O. Sprague who is chairman of the board of directors for the Savannah enterprise. This man is the son of Adeline Sugar Factory designer Benjamin Sprague. The vice president of operations for this same Savannah firm is Robert F. Giles, Jr. who was born at Adeline and is the son of the colorful manager Bill Giles.

That old stack at Adeline means different things to different people. To some it brings on nostalgia for the "good ole" plantation days, and to others it means nothing more than just a remnant of an old sugar mill. But to the Oxnards and Spragues there is something sacred about the sight which is a monument to their pioneering ancestors.

THE TOURNOI

by

Wanda Fontenot

The tournoi, brought over to America from Europe, became popular in the Southern States just after the Civil War. Today it is still practised in some states such as Maryland, for example, where it has become commercial rather than traditional. It is a yearly event in Ville Platte, Louisiana, where it is conducted largely along the lines set by the most famous of all tournois, that of 1887.

Originally a tournoi took place in a circular track where men rode on horseback, carrying lances. Loops were suspended around the ring, and the object of the sport was to ring as many loops as possible with the lances. The men rode three times around the track and since they could ring seven loops each time the maximum possible was twenty-one. Today the tournoi is run in a horseshoe track and the loops are placed at the end.

The famous tournoi held in 1887, year of the division of St. Landry and Evangeline Parish, was organized by Samuel Hayes from Bayou Chicot, eighteen miles north of Ville Platte. That year two winners were chosen, one for the fastest horse and the other for the most rings looped. Jules Ashlock, the seventy-five year old publisher of the Gazette, Ville Platte's newspaper, remembers hearing that the winner of the fastest horse was Jules Tate. After the tournoi each winner chose a queen and Jules Tate selected Martha Hayes, daughter of the organizer. In later tournois the winners chose either their wives or sweethearts as queens, and it was widely believed at the time that Tate selected Miss Hayes only because she had many oil wells named after her. The participants in the 1887 tournoi wore elaborate costumes and the event was as popular as Mardi Gras is today.

After the 1887 tournoi, the sport was run a little in various parts of the parish. Mrs. Oscar Launey, another resident of Evangeline Parish also in her seventies, remembers tournois which were held when she was about ten. In those days there were many during the year, usually in an open field behind her childhood home. Her father, Fremont Fuselier who had many horses, organized the tournois which provided much entertainment. He had planted rows of trees to form the circular track around a large oak tree. The participants wore ordinary clothes, but the spectators placed bets on the winners who also chose queens. The spectators came from all over with picnic

lunches of boudin, gumbo, pig's ears, and home-made brew. The tournoi was traditionally followed by a fais do-do.

Mrs. Leonard Dardeau, a native of Ville Platte in her sixties, also remembers tournois which took place when she was quite young. The three she remembers took place near the home she still occupies and were organized by an old man nicknamed "Guillot". His last name was Guillory, but in typical Acadian fashion she does not remember his real name. For the first tournoi, which was held in the spring, no admission was charged, but for the other two, which took place on the Fourth of July, people payed either a nickel or a dime, she does not remember exactly. As in the other tournois the track was circular, and since a flagpole stood at the center, the flag was raised to signal the official beginning of the event. The second and third year, stands were constructed for the spectators as well as a bandstand for one of the local bands.

The tournoi died out just before World War I, and none were held till 1951 when the sport was revived by the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars for the Fourth of July celebration. In 1952 they sponsored another tournoi for the November 11th celebration, with Judge J. D. Buller and Mr. Jules Ashlock as prime movers behind the revival. Eddie Landreneau, a man in his forties, remembers them very well, especially since he won two of the three championships. As in earlier tournois the men rode around a circular track, looping as many rings as possible with their lances. Three champions were selected, one for the most rings, one for the fastest horse, and one for the best sportsmanship. Mr. Landreneau was awarded the last two awards. In 1954 the tournoi was incorporated into the yearly Cotton Festival of Ville Platte and became a regular feature of the event.

An interesting aspect of the tournoi is the rather widespread ignorance of the origin of the word which is of course the French for tournament. But Jules Ashlock mentioned that many believed it to come from tour noir and to mean black ring, and Eddie Landreneau said it was thought to be a corruption of tour roi, round the king.

QUERY

Mrs. Orey C. Orgeron, 706 Souvenir Gate, Lafayette, Louisiana. wants information concerning Robert Perry Ezemily Booth, marriage record-- ca. 1820. Robert Perry was the son of Samuel Perry and Mary McGrew. He came to Louisiana in the early 1800s from Campbell county Kentucky. Ezemily Booth was the daughter of Reuben Booth and Mary J. Polly Moss, both formerly of Georgia.

They resided at Perry's Bridge, La. They had eleven children. Family tradition has it that these two were married in April of 1820 in St. Martinville, La. The above party cannot find it there.

A TRIP TO THE ATTAKAPAS IN OLDEN TIMES

from

The Louisiana Sugar Bowl

Thursday, April 15, 1880

We had waited a long time to make an excursion to the Attakapas country--"The Paradise of Louisiana," as it is deservedly styled--before we knew that there was a way to gratify our wish--which was to secure a conductor. Having at length secured one, we were ready to take our departure, and engaged passage on Captain David R. Muggah's boat, the Saint Mary, which plied regularly between New Orleans and St. Martinville, some eighty miles up the Bayou Teche.

Before leaving we made sure that Judge E. Simon, our Moses, was on board. At 3 o'clock p.m., the captain rang the bell for us to leave and in a few minutes we were off on our journey. Nothing worth mentioning occurred until we reached Bayou Plaquemine, an outlet of the Mississippi, one hundred and ten miles above New Orleans, in the parish of Iberville, and the town bearing the same name, through which we must pass. Then all on board were on the qui vive; for there was the narrow passage through which the boat had to make her way, barricaded with logs, snags and brush; also an island at the very entrance, on which stood a tall cross, which probably marked the graves of other rash adventurers who had hitherto attempted the passage.

Everything seemed to preclude the possibility of ingress. It was a hideous sight, and looked, too, as though the old Father of Waters had a spite against the obstructions barring his easy and quiet passage to the sea, from the assault he was making on every point; and, withal, he had gained only a slight victory through a small abrasion which his swift current had made barely wide enough to allow our steamer to pass on without dashing herself to pieces against projections from either bank. Yet our experienced and worthy pilot, the late and lamented Capt. E. Castello, (whose death we saw noticed in the New Orleans Country Visitor,) at the helm, knew the way, and sent her through the narrow channel, and landed her safely back of town, to allow the passengers who had not chosen to run the risk of making the hazardous run through the chute, to re-embark.

The reader will pardon this digression, but before proceeding any further let us explain that when the Mississippi finds an opportunity it does not take it long to assert its majesty. In a few years the island, which had been used as a cemetery, was swept entirely away, and the town of Plaquemine would,

most likely, have been engulfed, to say nothing of the vast extent of country subject to innundation, had not the bayou been dyked, since when steamboats have had to go around by the Atchafalaya River to enter the Attakapas country.

Finally, all were again on board. We must not be mistaken when we say that, instead of going ahead, we were going backward, for the boat's bow had been turned upstream, and she was allowed to drift down stern foremost, and so rapidly was she being carried along that she would have been dashed to pieces, only that the wheels were used to counteract the swiftness of the current, until we came to the Devil's Elbow, an ugly looking place it was, too, for even the boat must have sickened at the sight of it, for she turned her head away, then wheeled about, as if disgusted, and proceeded on her journey.

A little further down we came to the Indian Village; but, alas! poor "Lo" was no more there; with tomahawk and scalping knife he had departed. But the "Cow Pen" was there, and will long remain to receive the large herds of cattle that are landed at that point for reshipment for other destinations and a market.

On the left, as we descended the bayou, we passed a number of very elegant residences, those of Dardenue, Roth Hebert and others; but we assure you our attention was not in that direction, for we had enough to do with looking out ahead, and trying to keep our wits about us in case we should be landed in his Santanic majesty's domain.

Having left the Portage, the boat wended her way through several bayous and Grand River--what made it a river, more than this bayou, we could not see. Next we came to a lake called Chicot. The name itself was suggestive--snags--! Well, we thought if the Devil's Elbow meant anything, it must have a body, and guessed this must be it. The good St. Mary held her course, never deviated, but went right along notwithstanding the snares that beset her path. Every now and then she would receive a terrible shock, and be made to shiver all over, when every passenger would study the firmness of his companion's character; some were given to whistling, while others exclaimed, "whoop-la!" The ladies--well, we don't know--perhaps, they screamed. The venerable Judge, who never forgot to use his fan freely, kept himself cool, advised others to do the same, and fear no evil; that the lake was not over five or six feet deep; that there was no danger of drowning; besides, he had heard the captain say, "slow her." Thus we were making our way through the mire--for it could hardly be called water--frightening away alligators that came to the surface to watch the progress of our leviathan tearing up his retreat. The long legged white cranes scooted off in every direction; the saucy bec-a-lancette, a species of wild duck, flew away or disappeared by diving beneath the liquid mud to conceal itself, while we were passing, to appear again in our wake, shaking its head at us in sheer defiance.

Of all the routes to any place, this was the most remarkable. Nothing but swamps, bayous and snaggy lakes, filled with alligators, snakes, and mosquitoes, without a habitation, save here and there a squatter sovereign who was waiting the overflow to float off his little bundle of moss, or the few shingles and pieux that he had gathered together, between each spell of chills, to take to market to enable him to get enough money to lay in a fresh supply of whisky and quinine for the next attack.

Well, the picture is horrible, is it not? Yet we can assure the reader, that 'tis not overdrawn; so we shall not weary you with a repetition describing other bayous, lakes, swamps, etc., but shall skip on to other objects more interesting.

Having reached the Atchafalaya river, the captain sang out to the pilot--"now let her go!" then you should have heard the good St. Mary snort. Plenty of water, good fuel and happy souls. "That was a boom." It seemed to us that she was the fastest boat that we were ever on. But she was not; for she was only good for eight miles an hour. But, let us say that what she lacked in speed was more than made up in accommodation. A table equal to any of the more pretentious packets on the Mississippi, was daily spread before us. Vin Blanc, (white wine) for breakfast; and Vin Rouge (claret) for dinner. The captain was affable, the clerks obliging and the company good. The trip, so far, we may as well say, to save time, was a success.

We soon reached the mouth of the Bayou Teche, which we ascended. The boat landed at almost every plantation to discharge freight, which afforded us a splendid opportunity of seeing the many magnificent residences along the bayou, which, by-the-way, are all on the same side--West--at least as far up as New Iberia.

As the Teche country has so often been described, both in prose and verse particularly in the latter, by Longfellow in his *Evangeline*, and in the former by numerous and well-written articles in the *Planters' Banner*, a local newspaper, formerly published at Franklin, in the parish of St. Mary, we will not here attempt any description, but content ourself by saying that if Elysium is the dwelling place assigned to happy souls after death, they had not waited to be dead to enjoy a prospective future bliss, for they were doing it there.

Attakapas was the home of Dr. Brashear, the Berwicks, Carlins, Hawkins, Crawfords, Hopkins, Allens, Corneys, Oliviers, Smiths, Fuseliers, Judge Porter, Governor Mouton and Baker, of Congressmen Moore and Morse, Hine, Hudson, Carey, Foster, Dr. Saunders, Wilson, Vinson, Charpentiers, Lawrence, Col.

Dennet, now of the Picayune, R. Hare, McKerall, Drs. Lyman, Duperier and Dyer, the Gordeys, Humphreys, Murphys, Lacy's, Haifleigh, Gibbons, Lee, Curtis, Howle, Anderson, Tucker, McMillan, Harding, Frere, Pecots, Fourmy, Sterling, Capts. Johnson, Meynier, Castello, Patterson and Abe Smith, with others, too tedious to mention, the Old Rochel--all men of mark, each in his own line. If emulation existed among them, it was a jealous pride to excel in doing the most good, and sustain the dignity of the position each had won by a due observance of the rights of others, and by duly guarding their own. The most of them have gone to the true elysium; but a few yet remain to corroborate this writing. Centerville and Franklin was their rendezvous. The two places are but five miles apart. Dr. Smith's store was headquarters at Centerville, and Bob Hare's now of New Orleans--in Franklin, was the other, where they met to transact their business affairs. Seeing them all occupied, we returned on board of the boat, which soon moved off after having landed all the cargo for the latter place, which was enormous. We were again on our way to New Iberia.

When we left Franklin, it was night, so we could see nothing more of the country until the next morning. Therefore, we again sought the company of our kind old friend, to whom we were continually being placed under obligations for the many introductions to the distinguished personages we met on the journey. Many years have elapsed since that time; but we have never forgotten that we still owe a debt of gratitude for courtesies experienced on that trip, to the late Judge Edward Simon. We may find a way to reciprocate when his son, the Hon. E. Simon, Jr., late a member of the Constitutional Convention, becomes a candidate for Governor at some future time.

Morning found us at the wharf at New Iberia. There was our old friend's servant and carriage awaiting, to bear him to his home, some ten miles further, by land, but by water, it is some twenty, so tortuous is the bayou between New Iberia and St. Martinville. It was with regrets that we separated with our guide, but we had to do so as we had to interview some of the inhabitants of the town before we could proceed further. So, after declining a seat in his carriage, and giving a promise that when we chanced to go to Saint Martinville we should call on him, we parted.

If Franklin had the appearance of a real New England town, and, in all respects, possessing everything conducive to comfort, elegance, health and happiness, this place had more the semblance of one of those makeshifts, known as "stations" without even being credited with a railroad, than being a town where people had come to live and die. In fact, it looked as if every horse, pony, mule or ox-cart had been pressed into service, to help on the exodus, for there they stood, bridled, saddled and harnessed, ready to be utilized. There was a reason for this, as will appear, when you know it was the great cattle mart to which every man who owned a stock ranch had sent his ranchires to learn what he could of the prices of such beeves and ponies as he was anxious to dispose of.

The rancheroes were mostly Creoles, with goodly number of Spaniards, all equipped with long whips, raccachas and sombreros, who dashed around à la m'enfant bin. I had some difficulty in finding a tavern, and had to engage the services of a good Senegambian who showed us the way to an humble pension, kept by a newly married couple, where we were made as comfortable as their modes cinq sous would admit of their doing; but, as we were not one of those whose father's overgrown fortunes had catered to our gastronomic fancies, we were perfectly reconcilable to broiled papabotes, fresh milk, chickens and omelettes; peaches and cream for dessert, and coffee to wind up with. In short, we took in the position philosophically, and resolved to make the most of it, thinking that we could stand the fare for a few days at least, especially as the bride and groom had to put up with it always.

After a few days sojourn in the place, we felt quite at home, and did what "Tanasse" told us to do. It soon got out that we were his cousin. If that was so, we must be cousins to everybody--that settled it. By Jehoshaphat! hadn't we struck a vein? In one fell swoop we had scooped up more kinfolks than the law allowed; we had become common property--one of their number. Oh! what fun to see Alexis' noncle Alexandre's (was he our uncle, too? Je ne le crois pas--I don't believe it) exhibitions of horsemanship to the young macagnons, jockies--to show them how easy it was to donter un racaillon--a tacky--without breaking one's neck. The lookers-on explained, "Sacré bleu comme il-y-fout ça!--how glorious! when they still saw him sticking to the wild horse's back. No matter how he tried to shake him off, mon noncle was there.

Well, of course, that was long ago; but even now, same as then, noncle Alexandre Hebert, who is now 75 years of age, still rides to town on old Mistigry. Of course Tanasse will read this to him, and he will say, "L'enfant de gars il me connaît bien"--the son of a gun, he knows me well--Mais Tanasse qui c'est donc?"--who is this fellow? "C'est mon cousin, Vic"--It's my cousin Vic. "Sacré gueux, comme il veu faire son cog ginga"--How he tries to play smart. "Si jamais je l'empoigne je vais lui foute une rifflade si il ne viens pas coucher à la maison"--I'll give him goss, if he doesn't stop over night with me.

It is useless to say that we never got the basting, but the most hospitable kind of a welcome. Mais il est temps de cesser notre bavardage--It is time to cease our babbling.

NECROLOGIE
from Le Meridional, 8 decembre 1883

La colonie française de la paroisse Vermillion vient de faire la perte d'un de ses membres, celle de M. Jean-Louis Cassan, né à Toulouse le 17 decembre 1803, décédé le 27 novembre dernier chez M Simonet Leblanc

Le défunt avait été victime du coup d'état du 2 décembre 1851. Après avoir été déporté à Cayenne et y avoir séjourné quatre ans, le gouvernement de Napoléon III, ombrageux comme tous les gouvernements, avait jugé à propos de le faire transporter à la Nouvelle Orleans où un vaisseau de l'Etat l'avait déposé sur la levée, le laissant sans aucune moyen d'existence. Depuis lors, l'exil politique avait lutté couramment contre les adversités de la vie; ce n'est que depuis un peu plus de deux ans que le gouvernement actuel et provisoire de la France lui servait une pension viagère.

M. Cassan était sobre, bienveillant, républicain modéré. Ses nombreux amis et connaissances de la Louisiane et de la France qu'il aimait tant toutes deux déploreront sa perte.

Que les cendres de la noble victime de ses opinions politiques reposent en paix.

Un Ami

QUERY

Ted Lyons, P.O. Box 3064, Corpus Christi, Texas 78404 seeks anyone having the possession or the knowledge of possession of Family Bibles, diaries, correspondence, legal documents, newspaper articles, publications or any kind of document concerning the following named families: John Lyons (Sr., 1st) and Nancy Ann(a) Ahart (Father & Mother), John Lyons (Sr., 1st) and Agnes Berwick Prather; Michael Lyons and Mary (Polly) Hayes, Michael Lyons and Ellenor Berwick Newman, Michael Lyons and Susan Nolan Reeves Aickley; John Lyons (Jr., 2nd) and Mary Rachal Foreman, John Lyons (Jr., 2nd) and Rebecca Gilchrist; Gabriel Lyons (Sr., 1st) and Amelia (Milley) Hayes, Gabriel Lyons (Sr., 1st) and Nancy Burleigh; David Harman and Elizabeth Lyons, Thomas Hayes and Elizabeth Lyons; Samuel Lyons and Tabitha Hayes; William Lyons and Hebrietta (Hetty) Hayes, William Lyons and Tabitha Harman, William Lyons and Elizabeth Cole; David Lyons and Margaret Rebecca Merriman.

All the members of this family lived in Acadia, Calcasieu, Lafayette, St. Landry and Vermillion Parishes between the years of 1790 and 1860.

BOOK ANNOUNCEMENT

NAPOLEON'S SOLDIERS IN AMERICA by Simone de la Souchere-Delery

"Napoleon's Soldiers in America," the narrative biography of the 19th century Napoleonic exiles, has been published September 1, 1972 by Pelican Publishing Company, Gretna, Louisiana. (630 Burmaster St.) 70053

Written by Simone de la Souchère-Deléry of New Orleans, the book focuses upon the exploits of former soldiers who had served in Napoleon's Grande Armée, which was disbanded following the Emperor's exile to St. Helena. Rather than give allegiance to the new Bourbon regime, Napoleon's most devoted soldiers chose voluntary exile in distant lands. As a former French possession, New Orleans offered an inviting home to many. Other of the "demi-soldes" settled in Texas, Alabama and Pennsylvania.

The author's research carried her to many a musty attic where she was able to draw extensively from rare documents, diaries, mementoes and historical items in the possession of descendants of the exiled Napoleonic.

This history of these exiled Bonapartists is in large measure the history of French civilization in 19th century America. Mrs. Deléry provides a graphic picture of the culture, customs, politics and people of that era.

Published originally in French under the title "A la Poursuite des Aigles," the volume was a book-of-the-month selection of Le Cercle du Livre de France. For that work Mrs. Deléry was decorated by the French government with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

A native of Paris, the author taught French at Tulane and Newcomb Universities for many years and is widely recognized as a Napoleonic scholar, having been cited by the French government as an "Officier de L'Instruction Publique" for her outstanding contributions to education.

She also is the co-author of "France d'Amérique," which won the French Academy's Prix de Langue Française in 1933.

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THOMAS J. ARCEAUX

SOME CHILDREN'S LORE COLLECTED IN 1971

Lynn Stine

The lore of children rhymes, songs, and games is an integral part of folklore, some of which they learn from adults and some of which they develop on their own. The lore collected here from white children in the lower elementary grades can be divided into rhymes, taunts, and games.

Rhymes

"As all true folk literature, these rhymes come from the people, travel by spoken word, portray the world and affairs of the common folk, develop variation through usage, deal with the elemental, often have a fundamental truth in them, exhibit subtleties of characterization, reflect social mores, show the growth of living language, and endure as tradition."¹

The rhymes most frequently encountered are rhymes of elimination or counting-out. The proper way to "count-out" is to "put your foot or your dukes in". (C. B. ²).

Eenie meenie minie moe
Catch a fella ("or nigger") by his toe
If he hollers let him go
Eenie meenie minie moe. (C. B. and M. B.)

Eenie meenie minie moe
Catch a monkey by his toe
If he hollers make him pay
Fifty dollars every day. ³ (L. S.)

¹ Lucy Nulton, "Jump Rope Rhymes as Folk-Literature", *Journal of American Folklore*, LXI (1948), p. 53.

² Information concerning the informants, designated by initials, will be found at the end of this article.

³ Cf. Paul G. Brewster, ed. *The Frank C. Brown Collection of North Carolina Folklore*, I (Durham, 1952), p. 162.

Boys like this one very much:

Engine, engine number nine
 Going down Chicago line.
 If the train goes off the track
 Do you want your money back ? ⁴ (D. M.; Dw. M.)

If the child answers yes, the word is spelled and "that means you are not it; with a dirty dish rag turned inside out and outside in," is added to complete the counting-out.

My mother and your mother
 Were hanging up clothes.
 My mother socked your mother
 Right in the nose.
 What color was the blood ? ⁵ (M. L.)

Ipsy dipsy soda cracker
 Does your father chew tobacco ?
 Yes, my father chews tobacco
 Ipsy dipsy soda cracker. ⁶ (L. S.)

Mickey Mouse built a house
 How many nails did he use ? (S. T.)

Girl (or Boy) Scout
 Camp out. (K. B.)

Counting out rhymes were known by all the children interviewed who use them in determining who will be "it". To decide who will say the rhyme, "you holler, sayer." (S. T.)

Rhymes are also used to accompany games, in particular to accompany rope jumping:

Cinderella
 Dressed in yella
 Went upstairs to kiss a fella,
 Made a mistake
 And kissed a snake.
 How many doctors
 Did it take ? ⁷ (L. S.)

⁴ Cf. *ibid.*, p. 168.

⁵ Cf. *ibid.*, p. 167

⁶ Cf. *ibid.*, p. 168.

⁷ Carl Withers, A Rocket in My Pocket, (New York, 1948), p. 65.

Here comes the teacher
 With the big fat stick
 I wonder what I made
 In arithmetic ? 8 (D. M.)

Down by the river
 Where the green grass grows
 There sat Sherrie as sweet as a rose.
 Along came Darren and kissed her on the cheek.
 How many kisses did he give her ? 9 (D. M.)

Another informant added, "Sometimes we put our teacher's name in and say a nigger kissed her on the cheek." (M. L.)

George Washington never told a lie
 Went around the corrrnerr--
 Stole the cherry pie.
 How many cherries were in that pie ? (S. T.)

George Washington went to France
 To teach the pretty girls how to dance.
 T I O around I go
 T I O around I go. (P. D.)

Not last night but the night before,
 Twenty--four robbers came knocking at my door
 I ran out,
 They ran in,
 They hit me on the head with a rolling pin.
 I asked them what they wanted
 And this is what they said:
 Spanish dancer do the split.
 Spanish dancer give a high kick,
 Spanish dancer touch the ground,
 Spanish dancer turn all around,
 Spanish dancer get out of town. (P. D.)

Jump rope rhymes were collected only from the girls. The boys said that they did not play jump-rope because it was a girl's game. Other rhymes accompany simple games. For example:

⁸ Cf. Leah Rachel Clara Yoffie, "Three Generations of Children's Singing Games in St. Louis," Journal of American Folklore, XL (1947), pp. 46-47.

⁹ Cf. Jean Olive Heck, "Folk Poetry and Folk Criticism", Journal of American Folklore, XL (1927), p. 22.

The eencie weencie spider
 Went up the water spout.
 Down came the rain and washed the spider out
 Out came the sun and dried up all the rain,
 The eencie weencie spider went up the spout again. ¹⁰ (L. S.)

is accompanied by finger motions which imitate a spider, the rain coming down, and the sun coming out.

My mother told me to open the door
 But I didn't wanna.
 I opened the door,
 He fell on the floor
 That crazy old man from China.

My mother told me to take off his coat
 But I didn't wanna.
 I took off his coat
 He smelled like a goat
 That crazy old man from China.

My mother told me to take off his hat
 But I didn't wanna
 I took off his hat,
 He looked like a rat
 That crazy old man from China. (L. S.)

It is sung while two girls clap hands with each other.
 Another popular hand clapping rhyme is:

Miss Betsy had a baby
 She named her Betsy-Lou
 She put her in the bathtub
 To see what she would do.
 She drank a gallon of water
 She ate a bar of soap
 She tried to eat the bathtub
 But it wouldn't go down her throat.
 Miss Betsy called the doctor
 Miss Betsy called the nurse
 Miss Betsy called the lady with the alligator purse.
 In walks the doctor
 In walks the nurse
 In walks the lady with the alligator purse.

¹⁰ Iona and Peter Opie, The Language and Lore of School Children, (London, 1959), p. 38.

Mumps says the doctor
 Measles says the nurse
 Nothing says the lady with the alligator purse
 Out walked the doctor
 Out walked the nurse
 Out walked the lady with the alligator purse. (L. S.)

More elaborate hand clapping accompanies:

It ain't gonna rain no more, no more
 It ain't gonna rain no more,
 How in the heck can I wash my neck
 If it ain't gonna rain no more. (P. D.)

Here, the girls clap hands straight across and then up and down.
 Some rhymes are recited just for fun without jumping rope or clapping hands.

I'm a little teapot
 Smaller than a spout.
 You turn me over
 You hear me shout
 Sock it to me baby,
 Let it all hang out. (M. L.)

Two little nigger boys
 Laying in the bed.
 One rolled over.
 And the other one said:
 I see your hiny
 All black and shiny
 It makes me giggle
 To see it wiggle. (M. L.)

April Fool,
 Go to school,
 Tell your teacher she's a fool.
 If she whips you,
 Don't you cry,
 Don't come back to next July. ¹¹ (D. M.)

¹¹ Withers, A Rocket in My Pocket, p. 191.

LSD, LSD (or marijuana)
 Teachers take it,
 Scientists make it.
 Why can't we?
 LSD, LSD. (K. B.)

The last rhyme was known by all the children from LaPlace and some from Lafayette.

Scab sandwiches, puss on top.
 Monkey vomit, chicken snot.
 Cut up fireballs, chicken guts too.
 Scab sandwiches are good for you. (S. C.; L. C.)

Parodies

Children delight in parodies of well-known tunes, especially commercials:

It takes two hands
 To handle a teacher
 A bald--headed creature
 From outer space. (D. M.; Dw. M.) (to the tune of the Whopper song.)

McDonald's is our kind of place
 They throw hamburgers in your face
 French fries between your toes
 A pickle up your nose
 And don't forget the chocolate shakes
 They come from polluted lakes
 McDonald's is our kind of place--a dirty place. (S. C.; L. C.)
 (to the tune of the McDonald commercial)

Well known songs provide tunes for many schoolground parodies.

Comet--it makes your teeth turn green
 Comet--it tastes like gasoline
 Comet--it makes you vomit, so
 Go buy some Comet and vomit today. (P. C.)
 (To the tune of The Bridge on the River Kwai).

Tons and tons of grimy grimy gopher guts
 Insulated monkey meat, chicken vomit at your feet.
 Tons and tons of grimy grimy gopher guts
 You forgot your spoon--slurp, slurp. (S. C.; L. C.)
 (to the tune of The Old Gray Mare.)

Great green goobs of greasy grimy gopher guts
 Marinated monkey meat, little birdie's dirty feet
 Great green gobs of greasy grimy gopher guts
 And I forgot my spoon--but I brought a straw--
 Slewww, slewww. (P. D.)

(to the tune of The Old Gray Mare)

From the halls of Holy Family to the shores of Bubble
 Gum Bay
 We will fight our teachers' battles with spitballs
 and dry clay.
 We will fight for longer recesses and to keep our
 desks a mess.
 We are proud to claim the title of the Holy Family
 pests. (S. C.; L. C.)

(to the tune of the Halls of Montezuma)

Joy to the world, the school burned down.
 And all the teachers died.
 But where is the principal ?
 She's hanging on the flag pole
 With a rope around her neck (3 times) (M. K.)

(to the tune of Joy to the World)

My eyes have seen the golory of the burning of the school,
 We have tortured all the teachers and broken every rule.
 We have thrown the principal clean out of school
 As we go marching on. (M. K.)

(to the tune of The Battle Hymn of the Republic)

Glory, glory halleluiah,
 Teacher hit me with a ruler
 I ran to the door
 With a loaded forty-four
 She ain't no teacher no more. 12 (C. B.)

(to the tune of The Battle Hymn of the Republic)

This parody was composed to ridicule a "real fat and mean teacher." The teacher's name is used in the song.

Ten-ton, twenty ton, fifty or more
 Fidelis let a fort,
 Blew us out the door.
 The earth couldn't take it,
 The moon fell apart

All because of Fidelis'
 Supersonic force. (M. L.)
 (to the tune of Snoopy and the Red Baron)

At the beach, at the beach
 At Pontchatrain beach
 You'll have fun, you'll have fun
 Every day of the week
 Bring your b-b gun
 Watch all the niggers run
 At Pontchatrain beach. (C. B.)
 (to the tune of Pontchatrain Beach Song)

Most of the children interviewed knew at least one of the song parodies listed, and most of them knew the parodies of television commercials, particularly those on Burger King and Comet, which seem especially popular.

Taunts

"When you want to make fun of a kid you don't like, you say"
 Ink, ink, a bottle of ink.
 You sure do stink. 13 (M. L.)

or you say, "Stink-bomb" (C. B.) to which the insulted child counters:

Twinkle, twinkle little star
 What you say is what you are. (M. L.)

When children have enough players for a game, they refuse other players by singing:

Criss-cross applesauce
 Nobody else can play with us
 If they do
 We'll sock 'em blue
 Then they won't be able to. (L. S.)

In playing tag or chase, the children taunt the one who is "it" with these jeers:

Donna's it
 Caught a fit
 Made an F in arithmetic. (K. B.)

Donna can't catch a flea
 Cause she's only ninety--three. (S. T.)

You can't catch me
 Riding on a bumble bee. (J. B.)

Children who tattle are taunted with:

Tattle-tale, tattle-tale
 Hang your britches on a nail
 Hang 'em high, hang 'em low
 Hang 'em in a picture show. 14 (J. B.)

To tease children who apparently are sweethearts, the other children chant:

Lynn and C. J. sitting in a tree,
 K - I - S - S - I - N - G
 First comes love,
 Then comes marriage
 Then comes Lynn
 With a baby carriage. (L. S.)

And just to taunt another in general, children ask:

Are you hot or cold ?
 Cold -- a pocket full of gold
 Hot--a pocket full of snot. (M. L.)

Games

A popular game is Colored Eggs in which the players are Wolf, Mother Chicken, Father Chicken (if there are boys playing too), baby chicks. Mother and Father give a color to each chick and to themselves. The Wolf comes to the door and knocks.

Mother: Who's there ?
 Wolf: The Wolf with the dirty face.
 Mother: Go wash your face.

Wolf washes his face and comes back and knocks again.

Mother: Who's there ?
 Wolf: The wolf with the clean face.
 Mother: What do you want ?
 Wolf: Chicks.

Mother: We don't have any.

Chicks: Chick, chick, chick.

Wolf: All right, you wise guy.

Mother: All right, name the colors.

The wolf calls out a color and the chicks with the color called run. If the wolf catches one, that one is the wolf for the next game. (L. S.)

Angels is a game played in school when the recess is held indoors because of rain. Six children are angels, and one is God. The other children in the class put their heads down on their desks. The angels go around and each taps someone. When the angels return to the front of the room, God says, "Put up your heads. Those who got tapped, stand up." The children tapped must guess which angel tapped them. The ones who guess right become angels, and the angels who tapped them must sit down. If they guess wrong, they must get back "in their graves". (L. S.)

In Angels and Devils, the children jump up and down, crossing and uncrossing their legs, while singing:

Chitty Chitty, Chinaball
 Sitting on a fence
 Trying to make a dollar
 Out of fifteen cents.
 She missed, she missed.
 She missed, like this. 15

At this point, the children stop and hold the position they have landed in. A child who has stopped with his feet crossed is a devil, otherwise he is an angel. (L. S.)

"I Went to Old Kentucky" is another singing game in which the children form a circle and hold hands. One child gets in the center of the circle. The children forming the circle skip around the one in the center singing:

I went to old Kentucky
 To old Kentucky fair
 I met a pretty lady
 With a ribbon in her hair

At this point, the circle stops and the child in the center turns around pointing, while the other children sing:

Shakey, shakey, all you can
 Round and round and round she goes
 Where she stops nobody knows.

¹⁵ Cf. Yoffie, "Three Generations of Children's Singing Games," p. 49

The child in the center stops spinning and the one she points to replaces her in the center. (L. S.)

"Who Stole the Cookie ?" is hardly a game at all. The children merely clap their hands and sing:

Who stole the cookie from the cookie jar ?
Kim stole the cookie from the cookie jar.
Yes, Kim stole the cookie from the cookie jar.
Who, me ?
Yes, you.
Couldn't be.
Then, who ?
Laurie.
Laurie stole the cookie from the cookie jar....

The children continue singing, substituting the names of the other children present until all the names are used. This game is a favorite on a school bus.

"London Bridgs" is one of the few games found to have had a long existence. William Wells Newell collected it from children in 1883 and it is still played as Newell described. Two children form a bridge while the others go under it singing:

First verse: London Bridge is all broken down.
Second verse: London Bridge is half built up.
Third verse: London Bridge is all built up.
Fourth verse: Take the key and lock her up.

After each verse they stop and the bridge children ask the one caught in the middle:

"Do you want the golden shoe or golden cup ?

The child chooses and stands behind the proper bridge builder. The winner of the game is the bridge builder who has the most children standing behind him. (L. S.)

It is interesting to note that the games accompanied by singing and dialogue are played, in most cases, only by girls. Only two boys admitted playing London Bridge and Colored Eggs. The boys devote much of their time to sports though they still play marbles, chase, hide-and--seek, and dodge-ball. This brief survey of children's games corroborates Newell's assumption that the games he studied were disappearing. London Bridge was the only game still played of the many contained in Newell's collection. Another interesting conclusion is that children's lore is transmitted over distance and remains to a great extent intact.

The rhyme on drugs collected in LaPlace was found in Lafayette without any change of words. Yet, rhymes change quickly; most of the rhymes I knew as a child have disappeared or have been transformed. The folklore of children, like that of grown-ups, is continually in flux.

Informants

Kim Beady (K. B.), Riverside Academy, LaPlace, La., Second Grade.

Christopher Boudreaux (C. B.), J. C. Ellis School, Metairie, La., Second Grade.

Jimmy Boudreaux (J. B.), J. C. Ellis School, Metairie, La. First Grade.

Michael Boudreaux, J. C. Ellis School, Metairie, La., Third Grade.

Laure Chustz (L. C.), Holy Family School, Port Allen, La. Sixth grade.

Stephen Chusta (S. C.), Holy Family School, Port Allen, La., Fourth Grade.

Phyllis Daigle, (P. D.), West Church Point Jr. High, Church Point, La., Ninth Grade.

Michael Keller (M. K.), Holy Family School, Port Allen, La., Eighth Grade.

Michael Lawes, St. Joan of Arc School, LaPlace, La., Sixth Grade.

Mindy Lawes (M. L.), St. Joan of Arc School, LaPlace, La., Third Grade.

Dirk Madere (D.M.), St. Joan of Arc School, LaPlace, La., Third Grade.

Donna Madere, (D. M.), St. Joan of Arc School, LaPlace, La., First Grade.

Dwayne Madere (Dw. M.,) St. Joan of Arc School, LaPlace, La., Third Grade.

Kevin Pyle, (K. P.), eight years old, Lafayette, La.,

U. S. CENSUS 1850. VERMILION PARISH, LOUISIANA

Compiled by
L. Harvey Adams

Abram Abshire, 50; farmer and Bl. Smith	John Abshire, 68
Marguerite Touchet, 44	Margerite Cameron, 66
Joseph, 23	Rachel Abshire, 33
Onésime, 15	John Hanks, 12
Elizabeth, 14 f	Ellen Hanks, 8
Sosthène, 11	Johanna Hanks, 6
Jacque Touchet, 57; farmer \$500.	John Abshire, Jr.; Farmer \$300.; 26
Edward Abshire, 30; farmer	Marie C. Hebert, 20
Lila Boyer, 28, f	Valentine, 5
Jackson, 10	Sosthène, 3
Mary Ann, 9	Sarah Ann, 2
Rosy Ann, 7	John J. Abshire, 26
Eastin, 5	Marie Simon, 35
Lucy Ann, 2	Lessin Simon, 8
Hilaire Abshire, 25	John Abshire, 7
Elizabeth Abshire, 20	Emélia, 5
Elizabeth, 1	Caroline, 3
Jacob Abshire, 40	Elodie, 1
Adeline Suire, 25	François Acher, 45; planter, \$900.
Mélasie 1/12	Acher children (See Berrus)
Martin, 14	Samuel Allen, 18 (Tenn.) (See Tanner)
Dupreville, 5	Jean Baptiste Adams, 50; farmer
Nathalie, 3	Marie Doralis Hargrave, 50
Neuville, 1	Euclide, 17
Jacob Abshire, 30	Mayfield Adams, 21; farmer
Ann Bowling, 26	Marguerite Hebert, 18
Alexander, 4	
Emily, 2	

Peter G. Apple, 28; Cooper (Penn.)

James Arbuckle, 50; Wheel-right (Ireland)

Anastasie Babineaux, 18 (see Gray)

Marie Babineaux, 17 (See Gray)

Susan Auckley, 55 (New York)

Widow Joséphine Badon, 25

Edward, 9

François Batelle, 45; Sailor; (Italy)

Jodrick G. Batels, 40; farmer (Germany)

Henry Batels, 21 (Germany)

Ann Brickwady, 47 (Germany)

Ernest Banchez; schoolteacher (France)

Alphonse Baudoin, 69

Claire Leleu, 40

Ursin, 24

Pierre B. Baudoin, 30; Overseer.

Ulalie Bourgeois, 25

Pierre B. Jr., 4

Bélisaire, 2

Aspasie Baudoin, 7 (See Syl. Mouton)

C. Baudoin, 5 f (See Syl. Mouton)

Pierre Baudoin, 9 (See Syl. Mouton)

Agricole Benoit, 27

Julie Babineaux, 23

Emilia, 5

Azelia, 4

Jean, 2

Joseph Benoit, 64

Marcelite Bourg, 56

Jean, 19

Aurelien, 17

Francois, 13

Auguste Benoit, 46

Marie Guidry, 33

Andre, 21

Auguste, 15

Francois, 9

Jules, 7

Marie, 4

Alfred, 2

Lea Benoit, 52

Ursin Bernard, 38; farm; \$6,000.

Sylvanie Comeau, 38

Clara, 15

Mosa, 13

Louisa, 11

Adolph, 9

Elisa, 7

Joseph, 5

Jules, 3

A. 6/12 m.

John P. Berrus, 33; Mgr. \$1,500 (France)

Louise Elison, 22

Ellen Elliot, 5 f

Maria Barris, 1 f

Clarisse Simonet, 45

Ellen Acher, 16 f

Premise Acher, f

Clarisse Acher, 10 f

Mary Acher, 6 f

Leontine Acher, 4 f

Charles Bertrand, 41

Charlotte Gisclar, 30

Mary, 7

Elizabeth, 1

Lucien Bertrand, 40 Carpenter

Catherine Noël, 34 (France)

Sélima, 15

Lucien, 11

Ursin Bertrand, 40; farmer \$200.	Widow Jean Boudreaux, 70, f Farm \$6,500.
Marie Primeaux, 25	Léon Boudreaux, 40
Joseph, T., 14	Belzire, 16 f
Eterisa, 7, f	
Jean-Baptiste, 5	Widow Onézime Boudreaux, 30 f
Antoine D., 4	Farm, \$1,000
Marcelin 10/12	Onézime Jr., 16
Louis Biez, 30; Blacksmith (France)	Sevenne Boudreaux, 21
 	Euphémie LeRoy, 18
Victor Boëte, 45, Merchant (France)	Marie, 1
Clairville Blanchet, 10	Widow Symphorien Boudreaux, 30 f Farm.
Widow Aurien Mouton, 39; \$4,000.	Théosime Boudreaux, 14 f
 	Clélie, 13 f
Blaze (See Laperuse, Eugène)	Théodule
 	Symphorien, Jr., 9
Blac--, Carloine, 17 (see Toups, L.)	Jules, 7
 	Maria, 5 f
Widow Clairville Blanchet, 26; farm. \$4,500	
Aurellien Blanchet, 13	Sosthène Boudreau, 39; farm \$2,900.
Clairville, 11	Anastasie Broussard, 30
Dupreling, 9	Emélia, 18
Anastasie, 8 f	Sosthène Jr., 16
Ursule, 7 f	Augustin C. Guidry, 25
Jules, 5	Emélie Guidry, 4
Jules DeFrance, 28; Overseer (France)	Dupré Guidry, 1/12
François Bonavide, 25; Corker	Emelia Bouquet, 10 (See Valsin Vincent)
 	Jules, 14 (See Valsin Vincent)
François Boniface, 31; Corker (Italy)	Volney Bouquet, 16 (See Valsin Vincent)
Isaac Bonsal, 26 (Penn.)	Jean Florentin Bourg, Jr., 28
Marie Swenny, 17 (Virg.)	Delphine Landry, 25
Emelia, 3	Ursule, 5
John T., 7/12	
 	Dore Balthazar, 31
Emily Boothe, 46 (Georgia) (See Perry)	François Desormeaux, 31 f
	Leontine, 12 f
	Marcelite, 10 f
	Jules, 8
	Eugène, 4
	Félicité, 9/12 f

Aurélien Broussard, 38; Sugar
Boiler

Emelia Boudreaux, 30

Irma, 4 f

Jules, 3

Ursule, 1/12 f

Camile Broussard, 26; farmer
\$400.

Sélima LeBlanc, 18

Azema, 8/12.

Jean Florentin Bourg, Sr., 54

Josette Thibaut, 51

Adalin, 18

Octave, 15

Zédide, 12 f

Désiré, 10

Amélie, 12 f

Placide Bourg Jr., 28; farm
\$150.

Aspasie Duhon, 25

Théodule, 12

Emeline, 9

Aspasie, 4

Thomas 10/12

Belzire Duhon, 13

Widow Félicité Bosier, 45 f
Merchant, \$1,500. (France)

Charles Dupuy, 17 (La.)

Widow Marie Bouteint, 64 f
(See Miller, Jean-Bte.)

Jean-Baptiste Miller, 34

Célestine Miller, 24

Joseph Miller, 19

Pierre Miller, 19

Auguste Brassens, 49; farm
\$2,600

Susane Primeau, 39

Widow Elmire Brassens, 23 f

Aladin, 22

Auréline, 14 f

Adrien, 12

Joseph, 5

Joachim Brassens, 21

Aurelia Broussard, 23

Benjamin Broussard, 24

Benjamin Brassens, 2

Rémi, 3 and Lélie Breaux, 2
(See Merriman, Edward)

William Burns, 25, Sailor (N. Y.)

Alexandre Broussard, 28

Marie Blanchet, 22

François, 2

Joseph, 1

Augustin Broussard, 66; farm
\$500.

Anastasie Broussard, 65

Anastasie, 32

Augustin A. Broussard, 43; farm
\$2,900

Marie O. Broussard, 39

Marie, 20

Augustin A. Jr., 18

Ezelia, 16

Hortense, 14

Lastie, 12

Ema, 4

Alida, 1

Barthlemy Broussard, 30

Marcelienne Vincent, 24

Azélie, 7

M. 5, f

Théodule, 1

Beloni Broussard, 30

Mélanie Thibodeau, 25

Philomen LaLande, 4

Camile Broussard, 31; farm,
\$11,500.

Aurelia Broussard, 22

Treville, 8

Clelie, 4

Cyprien Broussard, 40; Farm \$1,560.	Edmond Broussard, 30; farm \$500.
Pélagie Meaux, 35	Zéolide Prejean, 26
Emilia, 15	Euphème, 7, f
Martin, 9	Adélaïde, 5 f
Olivier, 7	Anociate, 2 f
Abram, 6	Don Louis Préjean, 3
Gabriel, 4	
Amelie, 2	A. Edouard Broussard, 33
Antoine, 6/12	Clémence Hebert, 30
Désiré O. Broussard, 22; Farm, \$500.	Camile, 11
Azéma Mire, 24	Belzire, 7
Michel Antoine, 22	Alexandre, 4
Désiré T. Broussard, 36; Farm \$3000.	Edouard T. Broussard, 49; Farm \$6,500.
Azélie Broussard, 27	Euphémie Broussard, 42
Ezilma, 14	Moïse, 19
Odile, 12	Euphémie, 14
Azéna, 7	Eloy, 12
Adélaïde, 4	Jules, 10
Delsine, 2	Aspasie, 7
Eloy, 1/12	Cléopha, 5
Don Louis Broussard, 31	Emélie, 2
Marie Boudreau, 30	Edouard Broussard, 57; Farm \$600.
Marie D., 10	Eulalie DuBois, 56
Sélima, 8	Euclide, 19
Etienne, 5	Camile, 17
Augustin, 3	Olivie, 14
Don Louis O. Broussard, 32 Farm, \$1300.	Odile, 9 f
Méranthe Broussard, 30	Eugène Broussard, 27; Farm \$1000.
Eugénie, 12	Eugénie Broussard, 19
Alexandre, 10	François Broussard, 34; Farm \$1100
Basil, 6	Eugénie Simon, 17
Marie, 4	Jules, 10
Marie E., 2	Anaïse, 8 f
Clémile Broussard, 19; (See Guidry, Z.)	Martin, 6
	Eugène Broussard, 22
	Zéolide Mayard, 24
	Artebus,

Hilaire Broussard, 28
 Céleste Trahan, 25
 Ursule, 6
 Aspasie, 5
 Carmélite, 4

Joseph Ursin Broussard, 30
 Planter, \$3,500
 Aspasie Trahan, 24
 Emile, 4
 Emélia, 3
 Alcide, 1

Jean Joachim Broussard, 48
 Adélaïde Meaux, 45
 Hypolite, 21
 Ursule, 16
 Carmélite, 12
 Michel, 9
 Pierre Dupré, 45; Boatman
 (France)

Julien Broussard, 25; Farm
 \$600
 Marie Broussard, 26
 Céleste, 6
 Elodi, 4
 Jules, 3
 Sélima, 2

Lambert Broussard, 28; Wheel-
 right
 Emélie Baudoin, 21
 Valéry, 2

Lasare Broussard, 35; Farm
 \$2500
 Euralie Hebert, 31
 Lasare Jr., 14
 Rémi, 10
 Léonnie, 12 f
 Théodule, 1

Widow Léon Broussard, 39; f
 Farm, \$5000
 Léon Jr., 20
 Orisca, 17

Louis H. Broussard, 27
 Lésida Premeau, 23
 Eugénie, 5
 Louis, 3
 Euclide, 10/12

Olidon Broussard, 20
 Louise DeNight, 21
 Auguste Pe-use, 22; Peddler
 (France)

Onésime Broussard, 30;
 Carpenter
 Clarisse Trahan, 21
 Onésime, Jr., 2/12

Onézime O. Broussard, 48;
 Farm, \$4500.
 Marie Landry, 45
 Valsin, 17
 Ursin Landry, 10

Pierre O. Broussard, 50;
 Farm \$4800.
 Scholastie Duhon, 43
 Emile, 24
 Delsine, 19 f
 Ezilda, 16 f
 Théophile, 14
 Victoire, 14 f
 Derneville, 13
 Emérantie, 8 f

Emile 9, Céleste 6, and Azema
 Broussard, 11 (See Hebert,
 Beloni)

Sarazin Broussard, 32; Farm \$4000	Randolph Cady, 50; Teacher (Conn.)
Veronie Hebert, 28	Elizabeth Hoffman, 35
Josephine, 12	Polly, 19
Emélie, 10	John, 17
Alida, 7	Rachel, 13
Lucien, 5	Isiah, 10
Martin, 4	Ann, 7
Olivier, 3	Malassa, 4
Joseph, 1	William N. Caldwell, 28; (Kent.) Blacksmith
Théogène Broussard, 40; Farm, \$2500.	Benejah Campbell, 62 (Georgia) Farm \$3500
Euranie Broussard, 38	Eleanor Orm, 50, (Maryland)
Emélia, 15	Ann Orm, 52 (Maryland)
Clémantine, 13	Charles Tully, 40, (Indiana) Carpenter
Eugène, 11	Allen Campbell, 60, (Georgia) Planter \$10,000
Lorenzo, 9	Melissa Moss, 53 (Georgia)
Dorsin, 2	Levi W. Campbell, 25 (La.) \$1000
Prévoste, 3/12	Rankin, 21
Théodule Broussard, 38	Frances E., 18 f
Clestine LeBlanc, 29	Kesiah Campbell, 22 f (La.) (See Kibbe)
Marcélite, 13	Nelson Campbell, 25, Overseer
Eugénie, 10	Thomas Carr, 30; Teacher (Mass.)
Lésima, 8	Delphine Richard, 28
Anastasie, 6	Elizabeth, 7
Ezilda, 2	Joseph, 5
Théogène Broussard, 24	John Carrey, 22, laborer (Ireland)
Victorine Brassens, 17	Michel Carrey, 16, laborer (Ireland)
Doreston, 2	Patrick Carrey, 20, laborer, (Ireland)
Désiré, 2/12	
Benjamin Broussard, 24 (See Brassens)	
Amos Butcher, 38; Lighthouse- Keeper (Mass.)	
A. 7	
C. 5 f	
B. 3 All from La.	

Lucy Carroll, 15 (Tex.) (See Reed, Wm.)
 Dominique Catagne, 33; Clerk
 George Caldwell, 13 (See Wilcoxsin)
 Jean-Baptiste Cavailhes, 40; Merchant, (France)
 Arnestine Deas, 30 f (Spain)
 Manuel Cavailhes, 5 (Mexico)
 Pierre Linette, 40 (France)
 Pierre Cessac, 37; Farm. (France)
 Céline Trahan, 35
 Adolph, 11
 Mathieu, 4
 Henry W. Chevis, 26; Farm \$12000 (Virg.)
 John Purcell, 7
 Sarah Purcell, 7
 Mary Chevis, 20
 Elizabeth Purcell, 30
 Mary Purcell, 11 (All of Virg.)
 John W. Chevis, 29; Physician (Virg.)
 David Choat, 33 Farm \$300
 Domicile Lapointe, 30
 David Jr., 10
 Joseph, 8
 Isaac, 6
 Louisa, 5
 Austin, 3
 Ellen, 4/12
 Widow Marie Landry Campbell, 49; Farm, \$4480.
 Hampton Campbell, 21
 Jenuma Campbell, 19 f
 Elizabeth Campbell, 16 f
 Newton Campbell, 14
 Martha Campbell, 10 f
 Calvin Campbell, 10
 Galloway Campbell, 8
 William Campbell, 6
 Castro children with A. Dartes
 Widow Delila Choate, 38
 Wesley, 11
 Juliann, 9
 William, 1
 Eugène Clement, 30
 Pélagie Trahan, 22
 Mary Ann, 3
 Nathalie, 2/12
 Jacob S. Coal, 30
 Jacob S. Jr., 3
 Ordalie, 5
 Elizabeth, 3/12
 Elizabeth Coleman, 26; (Ohio) (See Searls)
 Christophe Colombe, 53
 Charlotte Fred---k 49
 Christophe Jr., 33
 François, 30
 Joseph, 26
 Jean, 22
 Clémentine, 21
 Eglantine, 19
 George, 11
 Joséphine, 9
 DesPallière Comeaux, 23, Farm.
 Clémentine LeBlanc, 22
 John Conner, 32 Farmer
 Euphrosine Touchet, 23
 Marguerite, 15 f
 John Jr., 14
 Victoire, 13 f
 Evariste, 11
 Artémise, 5 f
 Sevenne, 2

Joseph Conner, 37	Alexander Dartes Sr., 58;
Melisest Fred---k, 32	Farm; \$2800.
Despalière, 9	Artémise Loignon, 55
Adolph, 8	Adrien, 17
Joséphine, 6	Antoine, 14
Celestine, 5	Jules, 9
Ursule, 2	Artémise Castro, 15 f
Mary, 22 and Victoire Conner, 20 (See Suire, Lenfroy)	Michel Castro, 13
Michel Conner, 44	Alexander Castro, 12
Angélique Broussard, 33	Josephine Castro, 10
Aladin, 17	Henry Castro, 7
Arsène, 15 f	Jean M. Dartes, 17
Phémon, 7	Emira Dartes, 15
Aurélien, 5	Clémentine Dartes, 13
Madeleine Colombe (See Frederick, F.)	Emeline Dartes, 12
François Conner, 40; Farm. \$500.	Carmélite Dartes, 10
Virginie Marceau, 38	Jean P. Dartes, 8
Octavie, 20 f	Cecilia Dartes, 6 All living with:
Arsène, 18 f	Adrien Hebert 26; Farm \$1600
Agathe, 16 f	Carmélite Mouton 35
Laperle, 6	François E. Dartes, 31
Cornélia, 2 f	Marie L. Faulk, 28
Widow Corade Simon, 46 f	Evariste, 8
Frances, 10	Alexandrine, 5
Joseph I. Gray, 29; Carpenter	Belaire, 3
François Corso, 57; Lumber Merchant, \$8500. (Italy)	Alexander, 11/12
William Cottrell, 51 Lawyer (Ohio)	Louis DeCampes, 33 Sailor (France)
Sarah Milhyser, 40; (Ohio)	Catherine Mancin (?), 18 (Germany)
Alexander Dartes, Jr., 31	Hannah Deverel (See Wallis, David)
Marie O. Broussard, 24	Gerard DeCuir, 32; Farm \$6000
Alexander, 3rd, 8	Delisame DeRoeun, 28
Uranie, 5	Sevrine, 9 f
Artémise, 4	Pauline, 7 f
Jules, 2	Emélanie, 5 f
Don Louis Gaspard, 19	Paulin DeCuir, 24
	Eulalie Rabe, 19

N. Jules DeFrance, 28
 Overseer; (Fr.) (See Blan-
 chet, Widow)

Nicolas DeMary, 55; Car-
 penter, \$500. (France)
 Marie Vériot, 54 (France)
 Eugène, 18
 Catherine, 6
 Nicolas, 3

Alexis DeRouen, 30
 Stéima Hebert, 25
 Paul C., 5
 Léopold, 4
 Homère, 3
 Louise, 2
 Evariste, 11
 Carmélite Sonnier, 7

Pierre DeRoussel, 55 (France)
 Farm.

Madone Colombe, 51
 Paul, 21
 Antoinette, 26
 Marguerite, 24
 Joséphine, 22
 Emélien, 18
 Eugénie, 13
 Jean, 8
 Victor, 5

Louis DesOrmeaux, 27
 Euranie Granger, 26
 Théodule, 7
 Pierre, 5
 Natalie, 2

James A. Dillon, 38; Ginright
 \$900. (Tenn.)
 Clémentine Broussard, 28
 Maoma, 8
 Euphémie, 5

Phisémon Dubois, 43
 Sylvanie Thibodeaux, 33
 Azéma, 14
 Lastie, 12
 Azena, 9
 Anaïse, 7
 Sylvanie, 4
 Zulma, 2

Pierre Dubois, 60
 Adeline Trahan, 58
 Pierre Jr., 19
 Ursin, 18
 Adeline, 17
 Lessin, 16
 Emelite, 12
 Sydalise, 9
 Louisa, 7
 Adrien, 7
 Céleste, 5
 Clarisse, 1

Aurélien Dugas, 43; Farm
 \$3200
 Théodore Gotreau, 71 f

Marie, 14 and Charles Dugas
 10; (See Landry, E.)

Jean Dugat, 27
 Arthémise Lormond, 22
 Marie, 3
 Elizabeth, 2

Jean-Baptiste Dronette, 36
 Marie Vincent, 36
 Joseph, 3
 Elise, 1
 Marie, 16
 Sydalise, 15
 Antoine, 11
 Rosalie, 9
 Ursule, 6

Aurélien Duhop, 41; Farm \$600
 L-eraline Trahan, 35
 Aurellien Jr., 20
 Emile, 16
 Fergus, 11
 Théodule, 5

Belzire Duhon, 13 (See Bourg, P.)	Carmelite Dulohars, 12; (See Trahan, P.)
Charles Dupuy, 17 (see Bosier)	Pierre Dupré, 45; Boatman (France) (See Broussard, Jean J.)
Sélestine, 14 and Cléopha Dupuy, 12 (See Guidry, Z.)	James Dyson, 51; Boatman Catherine Jurgee (?), 46
Adélaïde Duhon, 28; \$4000.	Emeline, 15
Azélie Duhon, 26	William, 13
Ursin Duhon, 32	Israel, 11
Théodule Duhon, 24; Farm \$1700.	Jesse Dyson, 45; Farm, \$200
Sophie Thibodeau, 18	Netta Perkins, 35
Sélima, 1.12	Martha, 9
Joseph B. Duhon, 39, Farm \$550	William, 7
Carmelite Broussard, 21	Benjamin, 6
Aspasie, 11	Ephrosim, 4
Belzire, 4	James, 3
Widow Pierre Desormeaux, 50 f	Laura, 1/12
Symphorien, 25	Widow Rachel Dyson, 40; \$200
Mélanie, 17	Wesley Willis, 12
Mary, 15	Caroline Willis, 10
Evariste, 13	Dyson Thomas, 20
Jean Desormeaux, 34	Lise Frederick, 18
Marie Doré, 36	Louis, 1
Marcelite, 12	William Dyson, 47; Farm \$200
Carmelite, 10	Josephine Flujet, 36
Jules, 6	Mary Ann, 18
Emile, 4	Jepe, 15
Emilia, 6/12	Robert, 13
Aurélien Duhon, 28	Catherine, 6
Placide Duhon, 35; Farm \$3500	Martha, 5
Marie Duhon, 35	Josephine, 1
Placide Jr., 16	William Docksy, 34; Planter (N. Caro.) (See Harristrong)
Marie O., 13	Pierre Louis Eloy, 18, Overseer
Alcide, 11	Joséphine Everett, 15 (Canada) (See O'Bryan)
I. T. Duiate, 63; Sailor (England)	William Ewing, 26; Merchant
Marty Glover, 8 f (Texas)	

Benjamin Faulk, 20
 Emilienne Meaux, 23
 Elizabeth, 2
 Emelie Meaux, 40

George Faulk, Sr., 88; Farm \$5000. (S. Caro.)
 Horace Hoffpauir, 22
 Malinda Davis, 18

George Faulk Jr., 31
 Marie A. Meaux, 34
 Alcide, 12
 Eulalie, 10
 Euralie, 8
 Joseph, 7
 Emelie, 5
 Jean-Baptiste, 3

Joseph Faulk Sr., 55; Farm \$200
 Marie LaPointe, 55
 Pierre, 21
 Alcide, 16
 Aristide, 11

Joseph Faulk Jr., 33
 Arsène Meaux, 24
 Joseph 3rd, 4
 Marguerite, 2
 Eulalie, 11/12

Widow Michel Faulk, 40 f
 Alexander, 17
 Anastasie, 13
 Michel Jr., 12

Asa Foreman, 23
 Malinda Morgan, 20
 Borman, 3
 Nathan, 2

Dorothy Foreman, 66; (Virginia)
 (See Spell, Elijah)

Edward Foreman, 25
 Nancy Foreman, 21
 Walter, 7
 Emeline, 3/12

Issac Foreman, 50; Farm, \$2500
 Susan Spell, 47
 Bonejah, 20
 Isaac, 19
 Parker, 16
 Valentine, 14
 Elmira, 12
 Eurane, 9
 Valney, 7
 Louise, 5
 Lucinda, 1
 Lisy Ann Spell, 15
 Juliann Morgan, 14

Nancy Forman, 8 (See Vaughn, J.)

Manuel Foreman, 32
 Elizabeth Foreman, 33
 Temally, 10
 Jefferson, 8
 Joseph, 7/12
 Theresa, 3

Nicolas François, 55, Priest (France)

Antoine Frederick Sr., 65; Farm \$300.
 Marie Frederick, 56
 Marie Schexneider, 18

Antoine Frederick, Jr., 30;
 Farm, \$150
 Céleste Faulk, 25
 Sylvert, 12
 Mary D., 6

Augustin Frederick, 49; Farm \$100
 Henriette Martin, 50
 Mary Ann, 17
 Auguste Jr., 15

Charlotte Frederick, 75 (See Gislare, A.)	George Gaspard, 38
François Frederick Sr., 58; Farm \$150	Marcelite Primeaux, 22
Marcelite Frederick, 33	François, 3
François Jr., 31	Marié, 5/12
Mary, 27	
Madeleine Colombe, 51, wife	Napoléon Gaspard, 39
John Frederick, 35	Marie Primeau, 24
Erémise Primeau, 27	Napoléon Jr., 9
Erémise, 10	Carmélite, 8
François, 8	Joseph, 6
Charles, 5	
Marguerite, 3	Onésime Gaspard, 35
Jean, 10/12	Marcelite DeRouen, 36
Séverin Frederick, 38; Farm \$300	Lésima, 16
Anatalie Bourgeois, 30	Onésime, 14
Ursulin, 11	Théosime, 12
Severin Jr., 9	Zélima, 9
Ovile, 7	Joséphine, 7
Marguerite, 5	Adélaïde, 2
Alcide, 2	Arsene, 11/12
Marie Frederick, 32	
Marie Schexneider, 17	Antoine Gisclare, 45; Farm \$200
Joseph Gallet, 40, Merchant \$400 (Fr.)	Aspasie Primeau, 34
Martisie Colombe, 28	Antoine Jr., 17
Joseph Jr., 5	Hordalise, 16
Auguste, 2	Célestine, 13
Rosalie, 3/12	Ursule, 9
Don Louis Gaspard, 36	Ursin, 6
Cannelite Stelly, 26	François, 1
Elizabeth, 10	Charlotte Frederick, 75
Treville Petry, 12	
Salina Petry, 5	Marie Gisclar, 34: (See Mial)
Jean-Louis Gaspard, 4	Marty Glover, 8 f (Tex.) (See Duiate)
Sélimenne Gaspard, 3	Louis Gon--e, 50, Laborer (Portugal)
Sélima Gaspard, 11/12	J. W. Gosset, 34; Carpenter \$2000, (Mass.)
Don Louis Gaspard, 19 (See Dartes, Al.)	Elijah Gray, 26
	Anastasie Babineaux, 30
	Elijah Jr., 8
	Christine, 5
	Anastasie Babineaux, 18
	Marie Babineaux, 17

Zéphirin Gaspard, 26; (See Guidry, Z.)	Eusèbe Guidry, 35; Farm, \$5000
Joseph L. Gray, 29; Carpenter; (See Corade)	Marie Broussard, 36
Augustin C. Guidry, 25	Scholastie, 15
Emelie, 4	Olivier, 6
Dupré, 1/12 (See Boudreau, S.)	Théodule Hebert, 8
Edmond L. Guidry, 27	Théodule Guidry, 29
Amelia Dartes, 19	Célestine Touchet, 26
Julien, 2	Marie, 7
Alexandrine, 4	Darius, 6
Richard Loignon, 12	Homère, 5
Euphroise Guidry, 35; Farm \$2500	Victorine, 4
Eugénie Landry, 34	Célestine, 3
Euphrosie Jr., 14	Isiphore, 4/12
Eloi, 12	Zéphirin Guidry, 49; Farm, \$7000
Marius, 10	Marie E. Dupuy, 51
Eugénie, 6	Célestine Dupuy, 14
François, 2	Cléopha Dupuy, 12
Moïse Guidry, 36; Farm \$3000	François Lormond, 57; Carpenter
Adélaïde Broussard, 25	Zéphirin Gaspard, 26; Farmer
Joseph, 14	Marguerite Lapointe, 25
Elizabeth, 12	Zéphirin Gaspard, 3
Alcide, 10	Marguerite Gaspard, 1
Octavine, 9	Clémile Broussard, 19
Horace, 7	James Hale, 39; Farmer (Kent.)
Anaïse, 5	Saley Kale, 33
Adolph, 2	Eveline, 12
Orphilia Guidry, 18	Elizabeth, 11
Elisa Leger, 18-	Albert Hanks, 30; Chairmaker
Charles Guidry, 50; Farm \$200	Marguerite Abshire, 25
Caroline Landry, 49	Joséphine, 9
Zélima, 13	At-eann, 7
Marguerite, 15	Joseph, 5
Susanne, 11	Susan, 3
Laclaire, 8	Ellen, 8; John, 12; and Johanna Hanks, 6 (See Abshire, Hilaire)
Désiré, 6	
Orellia, 4	
Belzire, 2	

Nathaniel Hanks, 30	Michel Hardy, 31; Carpenter
Mary Trahan, 21	S. Marie Dartes, 24
Onésime, 3	Artemise, 3 f
Azéma, 1	Oliva, 4 f
Ralph Hanks, 26; Laborer	Victorin, 1
Mary Abshire, 25	Levi Hargrave, 35
John, 5	Lucienne Suire, 32
Mélanie, 3	Levi Jr., 12
Joseph, 1	Selinda, 8
John Hanse, 35; Cobbler (Germany)	James, 6
Alexandrine Clement, 35	Elijah, 3
John Jr., 5	Malinea, 2
Jean-Baptiste, 4	André, 5/12
Victorine, 2	Treville Loignon, 17
Benjamin Hargrave, 40	Charles Harrington Jr., 53 (Ala.)
Aspasie Abshire, 30	Eugénie DeRouen, 50
Joseph, 18	Charles, 3rd, 19
William, 13	Gustave, 17
Joséphine, 16 f	Octave, 14
Arsène, 12 f	Virginie, 12 f
Emilienne, 10 f	Armelie, 8 f
George, 8 f	Charles Harrington Jr., 23
Remise (?) f	Marguerite LaPointe, 22
Eulalie, 4 f	Mélanie, 2
Anastasie, 11 f	George, 25
Gideon Hargrave, 43; Farm \$6500.	Marie Broussard, 22
Clarissee Nunez, 42	Eulalie Harrington, 2
Mary Hargrave, 17	Emelie Harrington, 2/12
Adeline, 15	Joseph Harrington, 26
Benjamin, 7	Marie Primeau, 20
Gideon N., 20	Marie, O., 2
Clara, 5	Thomas H., 7/12
Loriska, 3	William Harrington Jr., 29
Ann Theall, 25	Serena Hargrave, 31
Frances Wooten, 3 f	Séline, 9
Elizabeth Wooten, 2/12 f	Lisa, 5
Amos Hartley, 35; Chairmaker (See Pullen, T.)	Henry, 4

William Harrington Sr., Farm
(Kent.)

Sally Faulk, 40

Joseph, 17

John, 15

Levi, 12

Benjamin, 10

Edmon, 8

Henry, 6

Abigail, 18 f

Lila, 9 f

Eulila, 2 f

Alem (?) Harrison, 68; Farm
(N. Carolina)

Lucy H. (?) Taner, 48 (Vir-
ginia)

Elizabeth, 22

Samuel, 20

Richard B., 19 (All of Tenn.)

Amanda, 17 (La.)

Cristopher, 14 (Alabama)

Matilde, 13 (Alabama)

Lucy, 9 (Miss.)

John A., 5 (Miss.)

John B. Harristrong, 38;
Planter, \$4800. (Ala.)

Marguerite McCall, 77 (La.)

William Docksey, 34; Planter
(N. Carolina)

Elizabeth, McCall, 22 (La.)

Abale Docksey, 1

William Docksey, 1/12

Widow Jane Hayes, 66; Planter
\$2500

Adrien Hebert, 26; Farm \$1600.

Carmélite Mouton, 35

Jean M. Dartes, 17

Emira Dartes, 15

Clémentine, 13

Emeline Dartes, 12

Carmélite Dartes, 10

Jean P. Dartes, 8

Cecilia Dartes, 6

Aurélien Hebert, 45; Planter
\$1785

Pélagie Dartes, 41

Aurélien Jr., 22

Anastasie, 19 f

Lise, 17 f

Euphémie, 15 f

Mathilde, 13 f

Alcide, 11

Mélanie, 9 f

Alfred, 7

François, 5

Adélaïde, 2

Deluska Meaux, 21

Azéma Hebert, 11/12

Beloni Hebert, 25; Farmer

Clairisse Hebert, 35

Azéma Broussard, 11

Emile Broussard, 9

Céleste Broussard, 6

Felicia Hebert, 4

Césaire Hebert, 36

Aspasie Trahan, 34

Théosime, 15

Sarasin, 11

Napoléon, 9

Pamela, 8

Anastasie, 6

Alfred, 3

François Hebert, 66; Farm
\$5200

Mary Ann Mouton, 66

Widow Baptiste Hébert, 25

Théogène Hébert, 9

Moise Hébert, 7

Arsene Hébert, 5

Aristide Hébert, 3

Jean-Baptiste Hébert, 10/12

Eurasie Hébert, 53; (See
Meaux, J.)

Joseph Hébert, 37; Farm \$4500	Sosthène Hebert, 34; Farm \$1500
Tarzile Broussard, 30	Devine Dartes, 32
Lise, 13	Sévène, 16
Tarzile, 10	Sevérine, 14 f
Emelia, 8	Demosthène, 13
Antoine E., 4	Sosthène Jr., 11
Carmélite, 2	Emelie, 10 f
Jacques, 27	Jules, 7
N. Léo Hebert, 22; Planter \$8400	Octave, 4
Evariste DeRouen, 11	Gustave, 2
Edia DeCuir, 23	Théodule Hebert, 8 (See Guidry, Eusebe)
Alexis DeRouen, 30	William Henarie, 49
Sélima Hebert, 25	Ann Choat, 36
Paul C. DeRouen, 5	Samuel, 13
Leopold DeRouen, 4	William Henry, 29; Copper (Denmark)
Homère DeRouen, 3	Elizabeth Lee, 27
Louise DeRouen, 2	Julia, 2
Carmélite Sonnier, 7	Edward Hoffpauir, 41; Farm \$2500
Olivier Hebert, 28	Mélone Foreman, 32
Aréline Faulk, 27	Eli Hoffpauir, 37; Farm, \$100
Olivier Jr., 9	Sydalise Foreman, 27
Oliva, 6 f	Pamela, 14
Joseph, 3	Isaac, 13
Séliva, 2 f	Zélie Ann, 10
Onesime Hebert, 47	Parthence, 7
Elizabeth Landry, 42	Mélona, 5
Sylvanie, 24	Albert Morgan, 18
Melanie, 19	Horace Hoffpauir, 22
Olivanne, 17	Malinda Davis, 18 (See Faulk, G. Sr.)
Désiré, 15	Isaac Hoffpauir, 30; Farmer
Emile, 11	Elisa Perry, 26
Joseph, 9	Melisa, 11
Thomas, 5	Howard, 9
F. Onésime Hebert, 37	Abel, 7
Victorine Luquete, 36	Englentine, 1
Belzire, 12 f	
Florian, 11	
Joseph, 4	
Simon, 8/12	

James Hoffpauir, 42; Farm
\$800

Melinda Faulk, 37

Thomas, 17

George, 15

Preston, 12

Teresa, 9

Esephena, 7

Selena, 3

Malina Ann, 1

Nathan Hoffpauir, 35; Farm
\$160

Lucinda Spell, 34

Ford, 16

Sally Ann, 14

Elijah, 12

Alexander, 10

Ellen, 8

Eli, 6

Susan, 5

James, 3

Thompson, 1

Thomas Hoffpauir, 73;
Retired farmer

Julia Ann Foreman, 61

Thomas Hoffpauir Jr., 40;
Farmer

Mary Morgan, 30

Mary Ann, 14

Susan, 11

Eastin, 10

Lorenzo, 7

Seabum, 3

Thomas, 1

W. I. Hurber, 30; Teacher-
Preacher (Vermont)

Widow Oril Howe, 63, f
\$15,000, (Mass.)

Anderson Huhsorg, 30; Sailor
(Odessa)

George B. Irwin, 44; Farmer
(Penn.)

Paul Jones, 31; Merchant (Mass.)

Virginia Hargrave, 24 (La.,)

Elizabeth, 1

Holmes (See Tanner)

Joiner (See Rowe)

Pander Joster, 25

Missoura Dyson, 23

Josephine, 5

Ellen, 3

John, 1

M. Seaborn Jenkins, 32; Plan-
ter, \$10,900. (Miss.)

Sarah Ann Wooten, 31; (Miss.)

Thomas, 5 (Texas)

Richard, 2 (La.)

John Kennedy, 45; Carpenter
(Ireland)

Eleanor O'Donner, 41; (Ire-
land)

Mary Ann, 19 (N. Y.)

Thomas, 16 (N. Y.)

William Kibbe, 38; Merchant
\$4200. (Vermont)

Kesiah Campbell, 22

Françoise, 13 f

William G., 9

Levi, 5

Mary C., 3

William LaFleur, 25; Mail
Carrier (Germ.)

Sylvert Lalande, 37; Farmer

Marguerite Fabre, 32

Doralise, 14

Adam, 10

Paul, 6

Eve, 4

Azéma, 2

Widow Antoine Landry, 40; Farm, \$2500.	Jean LeBlanc, 56; Planter, \$8500.
Téleshpore, 18	Adeline Duhon, 50
Natalie Loignon, 12	Eugène, 25
Philomen Lalande, 4 (See Broussard, B.)	Théogène, 22
Clairville Landry, 23; Farmer	Onézime, 17
Seliva Landry, 21	Dosite, 21
Euphémie, 2	Dolse, 12
Euphémone, 2	Sévenne, 11
Elodie, 1	Aurelia, 18 f
Emile Landry, 30; Farmer	Emilia, 15 f
Aspasie Richard, 24	Zélia, 9 f
Adreon, 8	Joseph LeBlanc, 48; Planter, \$6000.
Aspasie, 4 f	Clarisse Trahan, 42
Narco, 2 f	Joseph, 19
Eugène Landry, 29; Farm \$500.	Euphémie, 22 f
Marie Primeau, 34	Severin, 18
Marie Dugas, 14	Zelmire, 13 f
Charles Dugas, 10	Perry, 12
Leo Landry, 22	Alcide, 10
Camile Landry, 32; Farmer	Marguerite, 6 f
Clémentine Dugat, 31	Ernest, 4
Aurellien, 9	Columbus, 2
Elizabeth, 4	Désiré, 21
Théodise, 1 f	Louis and Scholastie LeBlanc:
Widow Marguerite Landry, 42, Farm \$2100	Jean Reaux, 42; Farmer
Emelie Thibodeaux, 16 f	Constance LeBlanc, 40
Claibert Thibodeaux, 13	Antime, 20
Clet LeBlanc, Jr., 27; Farmer	Scholastie LeBlanc, 16 f
Marcelite Bernard, 24	Louis LeBlanc, 4
Alcibiades, 7	Philomond Landry, 33; Farmer
Désiré, 4	Sydalise Vincent, 32
Aurélia, 2 f	Lise, 10 f
	Cyril, 6
	Camile, 3
	Lisémone, 2/12 f
	Widow Maximillien Landry, 55
	Farm, \$500

Maximillien Landry, 33; farmer	Vital LaPointe, 64; Farm,
Marie Trahan, 30	\$400.
Rosiclaire, 11 f	Marie Landry, 43
Scholastique, 9 f	Pierre, 18
Isaac, 7	Marie, 13 ,
Marguerite, 3 f	Eusémie, 9
Théogène, 2	
N., 3/12	
Onézime Landry, 42; farmer	Benoit Laurentz, 64; Teacher (France)
Carmélite Landry, 43	Evelina Laurentz, 20
Julien, 18	Octavine, 18
Ursin, 17	
Uranie, 13	Emile LaViolette, 45; Mer- chant (France)
Ema, 7	
Joseph, 5	Ambroise LaCour, 31; Teacher \$300.
Zulma, 1	Anastasie Mouton, 26
Eugène Laperuse, 22	Charlotte, 5
Léonise Granger	Octavine, 5
John Blaze, 11	Ambroise Jr., 4
Léonise, Blaze, 12	Rosaline, 2
Marie Laperuse, 2	Arsène, 1
Louise Blaze, 7	
Eugène Laperuse, 2/12	Arvène LeBlanc, 22
Norbert LaPointe, 45	Ernestine Baudoin, 21
Florentine DuCoin, 21	Amelia, 4
Louisa, 3	Sélinia, 2
Baptiste, 5/12	
Pierre LaPointe, 53	Eloi LeBlanc Sr., 50; Farm \$4500
Marguerite Meaux, 40	Marie A. Langlinais, 50
Clémence, 21	Darmas, 18
Emélie, 20	Vileor, 14
Emilienne, 17	Joseph Monroe, 12
Emélia, 15	Arsène, 14 f
Ezilda, 11	Eloi Jr., 27; Sheriff
Emile, 9	
Aurelia, 7	Julien LeBlanc , 9 (See Schexneider, U.)
Belzire, 6	
Pierre Jr., 3	
Ursin Landry, 10 (See Broussard, O.)	

Pierre LeBlanc, 45; Farmer	Jacques Lemaire, 46
Marie A. Broussard, 38	Harriet Bryan, 40
Neuville, 21	Avnel, 19
Hortense, 17	John, 18
Lessin, 15	Emily, 15
Duplesin, 15	Elisa, 7
Théogène, 6	Henry, 5
Eugène, 6	Mary, 2
Marie, 8	Lévi, 9
Bernard, 3	Ann Stephens, 80 (Maryland)
Elise, 3	Joseph Lemaire, 22 (See Nunez, A.)
Mary Ann, 1	
Widow Mark Lee, 48; Farmer	
Harrison, 25	Don Louis Leleu, 35
Austin, 23	Mary Hargrave, 33
Caroline, 17	Elivia, 14
Mary, 15	Elisa, 12
Mark Jr., 11	Philonise, 10
Peter Lee, 40	Elodi, 7
Charles Lemaire, 42; Farm \$2500.	Ezilda, 5
Carmélite Trahan, 40	Erna, 2
Elisima LeBlanc, 17	
Césaire LeBlanc, 14	Marcelin Leleu, 40; Farmer
Louise LeBlanc, 12	Geneviève Baudoin, 40
Carmélite LeMaire, 5	Euclide, 21
Homère LeMaire, 3	Mélanie, 17
Jules LeMaire, 10/12	Anaïse, 15
Emile Lemaire, 26	Eulalie, 15
Nathalie Lemaire, 5	Désiré, 8
Homère, 3	Marcelin Jr., 6
Aurélien, 3/12	
André Lemaire, 54; Farm \$5000.	Tréville Leleu, 33; farmer
Marguerite LeBlanc, 46	Tarzile Baudoin, 25
Aurélia, 17 f	Théomie, 10 f
Valéry, 15	Théoline, 8 f
	Aurelia, 5 f
	Théosime, 3
	Jean LeRoy, 60; farmer
	Marie Boulet, 60'
	Elias Lindstrom, 47; farmer
	\$2000. (Sweden)
	Sarah, 12 (La.)
	Catherine, 8

Pierre Linette, 40; (France)

Treville Loignon, 17; (See Hargrave, L.)

François Lormond, 57; Carpenter (See Guidry, Z.)

Richard Loignon, 12; (See Guidry, Ed.,)

Joseph Luke, 27; Farm \$200.

Meranthe Flujet, 22

Elizabeth, 3

David Lyons, 22; Farm, \$500

Euphème Petry, 22

Borman Lyons, 32; Farm, \$1500

Mélanie, Nunez, 20

Sarah, 2

Isaac Lyons, 30; Farm, \$1400

Aborn Lyons, 35; Planter, \$4500.

Elizabeth Reeves, 25

Lymon, 6

Lucinda, 5

Bascem, 2

Jean-Baptiste Manceaux, 37

Anathalie Vincent, 28

Anathalie, 12

Eulalie, 6

Delvine, 8

Marguerite, 4

Jean, 2

Ma-n, George, 33; Cooper (England)

Augustin Marceau, 33

Baseline Hargrave, 31

Augustin Jr, 12

François, 8

Virginie, 6,

Emilienne, 4

M., 2 f

François Marceau, 35

Zelie Stelly, 30

Amelia, 16

Emira, 14

Severine, 12

Alexandre, 8

Pierre, 10

Jean, 6

Villère Marceau, 34

Joséphine Stelly, 30

Pierre, 17

Dupré, 13

Cléonise, 11 f

Stanville, 7

Ezélia, 8 f

Léontine, 2 f

Félix Marcotte, 19; Printer

Valéry Martin, (See Suire)

Ambroise Mathieu, 30; farmer

Marie Trahan, 31

Zélima, 11

Mayance, 9

Azéma, 7

Edward, 4

Azena, 2

Guillaume Mathieu, 30

Eulalie David, 26

Mélanie, 8

Constant Mathieu, 28; Carpenter (Fr.,)

Eurasie Primeau, 18

Constant Jr., 5/12

Milledge McCall, 47; (Georgia)	David Meaux, 40; Planter
Justice of the Peace	Nathalie Lormond, 23 (Fran-
Sarah B. Martin, 40; (N. Caro.)	cois Lormond, 1793)
Easter, 17	Joseph, 15
Martha, 15	François, 17
William, 13; (Miss.)	Marie, 14
Albert, 10	Dosite, 12
John M., 9	Athanase, 8
James, 4	David, 6
Jesse, 1 (All La.,)	Elizabeth, 5
Milledge V., 8 (Miss.)	Lawrence, 3
David McCaskill, 54; Planter	Dolse, 3/12
\$22,000. (Scotland)	
Rose C. David, 31; Planter,	Emélie Meaux, 40; (See Faulk,
\$15000.	Benj.)
Mary Mop, 31	François Meaux, 45
Edmond, 3	Marguerite Landry, 36
William, 2	Eugénie, 12
Bernard McDermott, 41; Farm	Euphémie, 10
\$3000. (Ireland)	Belzire, 7
Thomas Hillard, 25; laborer	Théogène, 4
(Tenn.)	
Alexander McDonald, 39; Farm	Jean Meaux, 22; Farm. \$2000.
\$1000. (Scotland)	Elizabeth Meaux, 12
Adeline L. Smith, 27; (La.)	Eurasie Hebert, 52
Widow Athanase Meaux, 56	Azelia Meaux, 26
Athanase Jr., 33	Edisika Mouton, 8/12 f
Leonard, 17	Pierre Meaux, 18
Arielen Meaux, 42	Euclide Meaux, 16
Caroline Faulk, 32	Lessin Meaux, 14
Michel, 14	Placide Mouton, 25
Lessin, 10	
Aspasie, 6	Mélanie Meaux, 16; (See Trahan,
Eugène Meaux, 21	A. D.)
Marie Trahan, 26	Pierre Meaux, 37; Farm \$6000
	Céleste Broussard, 35
	Euphémie, 15
	Drosin, 13
	Eugénie, 11
	Alexandre, 6
	Joseph, 3
	Antoine Meaux, 22
	Anastasie Broussard, 20

Gaspard Menar, 47
 Marcelite Romere, 41
 Derasin, 12
 Adolph, 10
 Victorine, 8

Aborn Merriman, 21; laborer
 Edward Merriman, 49; Teacher \$1000.
 Ellen Caldwell, 20
 Rémi Breaux, 3 f
 Lelie Breaux, 2 f

Manuel Marriman, 26; Farm \$3000.
 Emelie Mouton, 18
 Elizabeth, 2

William Merriman, 30; Farmer
 Adèle Mouton, 35
 Thomas, 8
 Rosalie, 5 f
 John, 3
 Marion, 2
 Aspasie Mouton, 20 f

Jean-Baptiste Miasi (Myer ?), 39
 Clotilde Broussard, 50
 Jean Baptiste Jr, 14
 Joseph, 11
 Pierre, 7
 Azélie, 4
 Marie Gisclar, 34

John M. Miles, 29; Mason
 Mathilda Caldwell, 22

Widow Elizabeth Mills, 64; (S. Caro.)
 Rachel B. Mills, 35; (N. Jersey)

Miller (See also Roy, F.)
 Miller (See also Bouteint)
 Antoine Miller, 26
 Céline Boutain, 24
 Jesaint, 2 f

Frederick Miller, 55; Boatman Hyacinthe Flujet, 45

Michel Miller, 45; Farmer Hyacinthe Legendre, 42 Ursin, 19
 Jean Baptiste, 17
 Eufrosine, 12
 Louisa, 8
 Marie V., 5
 Drosin, 2

Michel Miller Jr., Farmer, 21
 Elena Broussard, 18
 Lise 3/12
 Eugénie Miller 1 f

William Miller, 18

Joseph Mire, 53; Farm, \$150
 Lucie Bourg, 47
 Joseph Jr., 11
 Marguerite, 4

Onésime Mire, 25
 Léontine Guidry, 19
 Homère, 3
 Aspasie, 2

Archille Monchette, 28; laborer (France)

Eugène Montet, 4/12, (See Schexneider, U.,)

Théogène Montet, 22
 Valsin Montet, 24
 Moore, (See Wallis)
 Morgan, (See Perry, R.)

George Morgan, 34	Sylvestre Mouton, 50; Farm \$2000.
Rachel Hoffman, 28	Adélaïde Cormier, 43
Herekiah, 12	Alisse, 15
Soloman, 10	Elizabeth, 13 f
Elizabeth, 8 f	Marin, 11
Thomas, 5	Francis, 9
Esékiel, 2	Anastasie, 6 f
Martha Ann, 16 f	Louisa, 4 f
Alfred, 18	Virginie, 2 f
Jeanette Morvant, 70 f (See Sch. H.)	Pierre Baudoin, 9
Julian Morgan, 14; (See Foreman, I.)	Aspasie Baudoin, 7 f
Widow Aurien Mouton, 39; \$4000	C. Baudoin, 5 f
Clairville Blanchet, 10	Henry Moench, 30; Clerk (Germany)
Lessin Mouton, 36; Farm \$9500	Frances S. Mudd, 23; Physician (Kent.)
Clémentine LaPointe, 38	Patrick Murray, 28; Teacher (Ireland)
Desmoothène Nunez, 18	Nunez (See Mouton, L.)
Lorica Nunez, 16	John Newman, 50; Planter, \$2500 (Tenn.)
Zélia Nunez, 14	Mary Aest (?) East(?), (La.)
Zélima Nunez, 12	Thomas -orver, 16
Joseph Nunez, 10	Mary -orver, 12
Marie Nunez, 6	F. P. Nixon, 35; Clergman (Penn.)
Maria Mouton, 2	Bélisaire Normand, 24
Placide Mouton, 25; (See Meaux, Jean)	Euphrosine Clement, 20
Edesika, 8/12 f	Paul, 8/12
Onesime Mouton, 56; \$1600	Adrien Nunez, 22
Tarzile Hebert, 55	Oliva Guidry, 18
Belzaire, 21	Oliva, 2
Tarzile, 16 f	Joseph Lemaire, 22
Athanase, 14	Joseph Nunez, 47; Farm \$9659
Lise, 10 f	Marie Toups, 42
Onesime Mouton Jr., 26; Farm, \$200	Marie, 8
Clarisse Lapointe, 26	
Marie A., 10	
Azélie, 7	
Belzire, 5	
Placide, 2	

Celestin Nunez, 46; \$1000.
 Marie Broussard, 44
 Sebastian, 21
 Sosthène, 17
 Aladin, 10
 Marie O., 8
 Marie B., 5
 Marie C., 3

Martin Nunez, 23
 Marie O. Landry, 25
 Domartin, 3
 Valérien, 1
 Valérie, 3/12 f

Moss (See Pullen)

Widow Elizabeth O'Neil, 28
 (Kent.) Instructress
 Susan O'Neil, 5 (La.)
 Felix O'Neil, 3 (La.)

Ann Orm, 52 (Maryland)
 (See Campbell)

Thomas J. Parish, 34 (Kent.)

O'Bryan, Daniel O'Bryan, 35
 Lawyer, \$2500.
 Alzeneth Perry, 25
 Robert P., 6
 Mary, 4
 Nancy, 2
 Josephine Everett, 15 (Canada)

Robert F. Patten, 31
 (N. Carolina), Clerk of Court
 Phoebe Birdsall, 30 (N. Y.)
 Ann, 6 (La.)
 William S., 3

Auguste Pe-use, 22
 (See Broussard, O.)

Domartin Pellerin, School-
 master

Alfred Perry, 29; Farmer
 Cathence Hoffpauir, 33
 Joséphine, 9 f
 Richard, 8
 Malace, 5
 Crawford, 4
 Joanna, 2 f
 Nancy, 7/12 f

Richmond Perry, 28; Farmer
 Elizabeth Perry, 22
 Erastus, 8
 Jesina, 7
 Elisa, 5
 William, 8/12
 Solomon Morgan Jr., 11
 Bemise Morgan, 12 f
 Elila Morgan, 11 f
 Solomon Morgan Sr., 80 (Missouri)

Robert Perry, 63; Planter
 \$14400 (Penn.)
 Emily Boothe, 46; (Georgia)
 Laura, 10 (La.)
 Augustin, 20
 Oliver H., 12
 Adeline, 8
 Augusta, 6
 Nancy Caldwell, 20

Treville, 12 & Salina Petry, 5
 (See Gaspard, Don L.)

Henry Petry, 36; Farmer (Germany)
 Eurasie Toups, 29
 John, 7
 Ambroise, 2
 Barbella, 9 f
 Elizabeth, 4 f

Edmond Plaisance, 36; Farmer
 Elisa Abshire, 23
 Emile, 2/12

George Petry, 49; Overseer; \$3570
 (Germany)
 Selina Wofford, 42 (La.)
 Mary, 22
 George W., 15
 Louis, 13

Widow Andrew J. Porter, 28 \$500	Joseph V. Primeau, 39; Farmer
Shedrick, 10	Felicita Hebert, 39
Elizabeth, 8	Joseph, 18
Andrew J. Jr., 3	François, 10
Sarah, 1	Alcide, 6
Edmond Powe, 21; Teacher (Miss.)	Lessin Primeau, 26
Don Louis Prejean, 3 (See Broussard, Ed.)	Emelia Baudoin, 21
Charles Primeaux, 40; Farm \$1500.	Azéma, 4
Clarisse Bell, 33	Emélia, 2
Symphorien, 16	A. Pierre Primeau, 45; Farm, \$600
Emélie, 12	Céleste Gisclar, 36
Clémentine, 8	Aurélien, 18
Alexander, 6	Florestant, 15
Marin ?, 4	Odéide, 11 f
Robert, 3	Eugénie, 8 f
Eulalie, 9/12	Léoma, 6 f
Emile Primeau, 22	Sévenne Primeau, 19 Laborer
Virginie Touchet, 21	Mélasie Vincent, 18
Marie O., 2	Séverine, 1 f
Araline, 2	Thomas Pullen, 47; Farm \$3500 (Ohio)
Joseph, 2/12	Joanna Hartley, 42 (La.)
Euclide Primeau, 21; Farmer	Robert H. Moss, 21
Remise Vincent, 23	Henry Moss, 15
Emélie, 2	Harrison Moss, 13
Emélia, 8/12	George Pullen, 4
Joseph Primeau, 24	Amos Hartley, 35; Chairmaker
Marie Touchet, 22	Purcell (See Chevis, H.)
Marie, 4	Widow Théotiste Quebedeau, 55 f
Sélanie, 3	Farm, \$1000.
Marguerite, 2	Marie Stelly, 18 (See
Angélique Trahan, 16	Stelly, Z.)
Joseph Primeau, 51	Marie Abshire, 13
Marie Champagne, 49	Théotiste Raynor, 37 f
Lessin, 9	Adolph Raynor, 9
Ursin, 8	Hortère Raynor, 7
Marie Eurasie, 4 f	Horace Robinson, 5
	Elizabeth Robinson, 7/12

Marcelin Reau, 40; Farmer \$500.
 Euphémie LaChosse, 28
 Hortense, 12 f
 Phillippe, 10
 Joseph, 9
 Joséphine, 7 f
 Emile, 6
 Jules, 5/12
 Jean REAUX, (See pg. 13 1/2)
 Levi L. Rice, 30; Planter \$200
 Elmira Campbell, 22
 Cornelius, 16
 Lorenzo Rice, 22; Planter \$21610.
 Erastus Rice, 18
 Sofronia, 17
 Martha, 12
 Duclise Richard, 22; Farmer
 Carmélite Abshire, 17
 Meyance, 1
 Désiré, 2/12
 Moïse Richard, 19
 Urbane Richard, 53;
 Laborer
 Clestine Granger, 40
 Olijema, 11 f
 Urasie, 9 f
 Martin, 6
 William Reed, 35; Planter \$350. (Kent.)
 Mary Smith, 37 (La.)
 Lucy Carroll, 15 (Tex.)
 Richman Reed, 4 (La.)
 Robinson (See Raynor)
 Gabriel Romere, 30
 Victorine Toups, 27
 Odia, 7 f
 Mathilde, 5 f
 Dupremel, 3
 Benjamin Root, 69; Farmer (N. Y.)
 Elizabeth Hale, 47 (Virg.)
 James, 17 (La.)
 William, 14
 George W. Root, 23
 David C. Rose, 31; Planter \$15500.
 Mary Mop, 31
 Edmond, 3
 William, 2
 Parmelea Rowe, 33 f
 Ann Joiner, 14
 Sarah Joiner, 12
 Samuel Joiner, 10
 Mial Joiner, 8
 Matthew Rowe, 3
 Francis M. Rowe, 29; Teacher
 Sorver (?) See Newman
 Frasin Roy, 40; Farmer
 Mary I. Miller, 26
 Frasin Jr., 16
 André, 14
 Frasine, 12
 Eugène, 4
 Fermin, 1/12
 Andéon Miller, 9 f
 Gustave Miller, 7
 Octave Miller, 7
 Mary Miller, 5
 Darmon Miller, 3
 Jean-Baptiste Miller, 7/12
 Jacques Rumy, 40; Merchant (Germany)
 Maxiline Schexneider, 39
 Tréville Rumy, 1
 André Schexneider, 40
 Marie Touchet, 40
 Ubert, 16
 François, 14
 Sosthène, 12
 Charles, 10
 Pierre, 8

Charles T. Schexneider, 32	Ursin Schexneider, 23
Zidelza Hargrave, 25	Félicité Brasson, 18
Charlotte, 4	Lodisca, 1 f
Charles T. Jr., 2	
Charles Schexneider, 41; Farm, \$500.	William Searls, 30; Clerk, (Penn.)
Delphine Frederick, 36	Elizabeth Coleman, 26 (Ohio)
Joséphine, 20	Elizabeth Searls, 2 (Ohio)
Marie, 18	James Shannon, 32; Laborer (Ireland)
Déodorine, 15	
Sélin, 12	James S. Shaw, 29; Sugar Planter, \$450.
Antoine, 8	Lorena Lyons, 23
Joseph, 6	Camila, 6 f
Delphine, 2	James, 5
François Schexneider, 48	Emma, 2 f
Adélaïde Broussard, 32	
Hubert Schexneider, 50; Farmer	John Shaw, 49; Overseer, \$6000, (N. Carolina)
Catherine Schexneider, 45	Rebecca Merriman, 44 (La.)
Jeanette Morvant, 70	John M., 20
Lucien Schexneider, 22	Thomas, 18
Mary Schexneider, 20	Selena, 15
Joséphine Thomas, 50	Josephine, 12
Toussant Schexneider, 21	Robert, 9
Marguerite Schexneider, 15	Granville, 5
Joseph Schexneider, 10	
Eugène Schexneider, 6	William M. Shaw, 29, \$600.
Joséphine Schexneider, 6	Elizabeth Lyons, 25
Marie Schexneider, 18 (See Fred. A.)	Rebecca, 7
Marie Schexneider, 17 (See Fred. A.)	Hampton, 3
Urbain Schexneider, 60; Farm \$300.	Aborn, 7/12
Claire Suire, 50	
Mary E., 25	Lessin Simon, 8 (See Abshire, J.I.)
Marie L., 23	
Marcelite, 25	Alonzo Spalding, 60; Landlord (Mass.)
Mary O., 19	
Marguerite, 16	Emeline Prindell, 45; (Conn.)
Emelie, 15	
Charles, 12	David Spell, 38; Farmer
Philomère, 11	Melinda Foreman, 26
Ursin, 9	Melina, 15
Julien LeBlanc, 9	Malinda, 13
Eugène Montet, 4/12	Trickling, 7
	Elisa, 4
	Dorothy, 1

Elijah Spell, 30; Farmer
 Nancy Hoffpauir, 25
 Rosann Hoffpauir, 9
 Elias Spell, 6
 Selina Spell, 4
 Edward Spell, 1
 Dorothy Foreman, 66 (Virginia)
 Lisy Ann Spell, 15 (See
 Foreman, I.)
 Widow Elza Slater, 37 f; Farm
 \$9130 (N. Y.)
 Lawner M., 23 (Miss.)
 Marguerite, 11
 Octavia, 9
 Joseph A., 7
 Hen-h I., 5 (All of Miss.)
 Daniel, 4
 George, 2
 Elisa, 3/12 (All of La.)
 Washington Smith, 20; Farm,
 \$1000, (Texas)
 Emilie Futch, 20 (La.)
 William Smith, 40; Sailor
 (Pek-desclaind)
 Ellan Green, 28 (La.)
 Albert, 7
 Jane, 5
 Elizabeth, 3
 William Smith, 60; Planter
 (Russia)
 Albert Stafford, 34; Farmer
 (Penn.)
 Elias ? Anne McCall, 21 (La.)
 John M., 2
 Widow Albert Stansbury, 44
 \$500 (Maryland)
 Summerfield Stansbury, 15 (La.)
 Uriah, 14
 Susan, 12
 Robert, 10
 Sarah, 6
 Elisa, 5
 Albert, 3
 Widow Susan Smith, 39
 Robert Smith, 11
 Thomas Smith, 9
 Carmelite Sonnier (See
 Hebert, N.)
 Jean Pierre Stelly, 22
 Marguerite Abshire, 19
 Marie A., 2
 Treville Stelly, 25; Farmer
 Coralie Mayard, 21
 Alcibiades, 3/12
 Zenon Stelly, 24; Farmer
 Anastasie Baudoin, 23
 Emelie, 7
 Marie, 4
 Anastasie, 3
 Josephine, 6/12
 Widow Théotiste Quebedeau,
 55; Farm, \$1000.
 Marie Stelly, 18
 Marie Abshire, 13
 Ann Stephens, 80 (Mary-
 land) (See Lemaire, J.)
 John Stephens, 30; Saddler
 Irene Lemere, 21
 Josephine, 3
 Amanda, 1
 Mary St. Germaine, 58
 (See Wallis)
 John Stiffel, 40; Merchant,
 \$900. (Austria)
 Fanny Getseh, 31 (Germany)
 Robert, 7 (La.)
 Cornelia, 3 f
 Mathilda, 7/12
 Stines (See Vaughn, Sr.)
 Lawrence Sturlus, 45; Sea
 Capt. (Italy)
 Jean-Pierre Suire, 40
 Marie Toups, 25
 Jean-Pierre Jr., 8
 André, 4
 Dupreville, 3
 Anastasie, 2
 Valéry Martin, 79

Lange Suire, 38; Farmer	Alexander Temple, 38;
Arsène Vincent, 25	Farmer
Joseph, 9	Marcelite Broussard, 29
Marie Z., 8	Marcelite, 10
Marie R., 6	Desiré, 4
Pierre, 5	Marcelin, 2
Eugène, 2 f	
Sévenne, 3/12	Mo-hause Thall, 67 (England)
Lenfroy Suire, 40	
Adèle Suire, 41	Andrew J. Theall, 30;
Victoire Conner, 20	Cooper, \$1000.
Mary Conner, 22	Marie Nunez, 26
George G. Sutherland, 41; Merchant, \$3800. (Scotland)	Mary, 10
Mary Ann LaFleur, 30 (Germany)	Joseph, 7
Amanda, 9 (Ohio)	Josephine, 4
John, 3 (Ohio)	Elizabeth, 2
John W. Swenny, 40; Farmer (Maryland)	Nancy Winke, 47 (Maryland)
Sarah Kell-- (Virginia)	
Henry, 15 (Miss.)	Theall Ann, 25 (See Hargrave, G.)
Henrietta, 9 (La.)	
John, 4	John B. Theall, 55; Recorder, (N. Y.)
Sara, 6	
James, 1	
Joseph Tanner, 58; Farmer (Virginia)	Michel Wilde Therio, 34; Sea Capt. (Italy)
Elsy Harrison, 57 (N. Carolina)	Louis Thibaut, 53; \$2500.
Samuel Allen, 18 (Tenn.)	Julie Baudoin, 39
Mary Tanner, 15 (Ala.)	Azelia, 21
Richard, 3 (Tenn.)	Télisphore, 12
Ellen McCalvin, 28 (S. Caro.)	Edgar, 15
Lucy Ann Holmes, 11 (Miss.)	Félicia, 10
Isaac Holmes, 8 (Miss.)	Féliciana, 7
Mary Holmes, 6 (Miss.)	Céleste, 3
David Holmes, 4 (Miss.)	
	Timboury, Justin, 30; Teacher (France)
	Emelie & Claibert
	Thibodeaux (See Widow M. Landry)
	Widow Evariste Trahan, 39 f
	Emélia, 14 f
	Oscar, 12
	Voorhies, 1Z
	Lésima, 5 f
	Evariste Jr., 3

Emile Toups, 23
 Octavie Menard, 20
 Mélanie, 4/12
 Octavine Toups, 18

Norbert Thibaut, 48; Farm,
 \$2400.
 Euranie Baudoin, 38
 Orphelias, 19
 Lodiska, 13
 Erace, 10
 Louis, 2

Beloni Thibodeaux, 29;
 Farm, \$2500.
 Celestine Boulet, 25
 Emilienne, 6 f
 Eugème, 2 f
 Anaïse, 7/12 f
 Paul, 4

Elysée Thibodeaux, 47;
 Farm, \$1400.

Emile Thibodeaux, 24;
 Farm, \$700.
 Carmélite Boudreux, 21
 Désiré, 2

Emile Thibodeaux, 19;
 Farm, \$500.
 Mélasie Thibodeaux, 19
 Marie, 2/12

Pierre A. Thibodeaux, 27
 Doralise Landry, 52
 Livanie, 17
 Doralise, 16
 Ozémée, 14
 Belzire, 11

Pierre Thibodeaux Jr., 34
 Marie Boudreux, 33
 Dorestin, 14
 Louisa, 13
 Joseph, 8
 Euphémie, 6
 Elizabeth, 4
 Jules, 10/12

Théogène Thibodeaux, 21,
 \$500. (See Broussard, Aug.)

Joséphine Thomas, 50
 (See Schexneider, L.)

Lucinda Thompson, 24, Listed
 as:
 Alonzo Spalding, 60, Landlord
 Emeline Prindell, 45
 J. W. Gossett, 34 (Mass.)
 Lucinda Thompson, 24
 Nicolas François, 55; Priest

Frederick Touchet, 50;
 Merchant, \$1500.
 Frosine Schexneider, 48
 Ezelmire, 20
 Adélaïde, 14
 Eugénie, 13
 Martin, 10
 Mélanie, 8
 Mary, 5
 Marceline, 9/12

Frederick Touchet Jr., 27
 Suzette Touchet, 22
 Elizabeth, 4
 Norbert, 5/12

Jacques Touchet, 57; Farm,
 \$500 (See Abshire)

Jacques Touchet Jr., 25
 Mary Ann Hargrave, 21
 Marguerite, 3
 Jacques 3rd, 1
 Félonise, 2/12

Joseph Touchet, 52
 Mary Schexneider, 52
 Joseph, 26
 Joachim, 17
 Euranie, 15
 Charles, 14
 Simon, 13
 Caroline, 12
 Jean, 11
 Elizabeth, 8

Michel Touchet, 47	Paul Toups, 35
Celestine Conner, 47	Elisa Clark, 22
Edward, 24	Bélisaire, 20
Elyse, 19	Cyphrerien, 18
Elisa, 19	Belzire, 14 f
Evariste, 16	Zelmero, 11 f
Theosime, 13	Dupré, 3
Mary, 12	Aristide, 3 f
Valsin, 11	Neuville, 2
Valérin, 10	
Alexander, 5	Alexander Trahan, 28
Michel Touchet Jr., 28	Mary Hargrave, 25
Auréline Frederick, 25	Célestine, 14
Marguerite, 4	Zéphium, 16
Michel 3rd, 2	Angélique Trahan, 16 (See Primeau J.)
Widow Ambroise Toups, 58 f	Antoine D. Trahan, 45
Pierre, 32	Marguerite Hebert, 32
Darmas, 23	Joseph, 18
Theosin, 22	Onésime, 10
Mélanie, 20	Pierre, 13
Emelia, 17	Lessin, 8
Cylidome Toups, 39; Farmer	Marie B., 6
Marie Dugat, 35	Marie Zelia, 3/12
Joseph, 15	Mélanie Meaux, 16
Azéma, 13	
Démosthènes, 11	Charles Trahan, 35
Charles, 9	Valsaine Primeau, 24
Charles Toups, 35	Ursule, 9
Marie Suire, 35	Joseph, 7
Marie V., 15	Ursurlia, 5
Marie Z, 13	Mélasie, 2
Antoine, 8	
Azélia, 5	Eloi Trahan, 38; Farmer
Lodiska, 2	Eveline Lee, 30
Lusfroy Toups, 35; Farmer	Céleste, 15
Caroline Frederick, 31	Joséphine, 13
Caroline Blac-- 17 f	Joseph, 12
	Elizabeth, 10
	John, 8
	Eloi Jr., 6
	Alcide, 4
	Charles, 2

Jean O. Trahan, 50;
Farm, \$6200.
Tarzile Blanchet, 46
Onézime, 15
Louisiana, 2

Widow Joseph Trahan
(See Trahan, Mag.)

Joseph P. Trahan, 46
Marie Boyer, 40
Onésime, 20
Alexis, 17
Joseph Jr., 14
Lastie, 12
Valentine, 11
Ursin, 9
Emile, 7
Lomise, 4
Augustin, 3

Magloire Trahan, 40;
Farmer
Arsène Hebert, 41
Azema, 12
Théogène, 10
Widow Joseph Trahan, 60;
f; \$400.

Maximillien Trahan, 34
Marie Landry, 30
Emile, 13
Clairville, 11
Emilia, 8
Jules, 6
Emélie, 5
Carmilien, 2
Félicia, 8/12

Maximillien Trahan, 27;
Farm, \$100.
Anastasie Bourg, 24
Anastasie, 5
Mary, 2
Marguerite, 1/12

Pierre Trahan, 48; Farm,
\$400.
Marie E. Préjean, 39
Onésime, 14
Desnósthemes, 12
Elizabeth, 10
John V., 6
Marguerite, 3
Onésima, 10/12

Pierre Trahan Jr., 38;
Farm, \$200.
Mary Broussard, 29
Onézime, 13 (deaf and mute)
Carmélite Dulohard, 12

Symphorien Trahan, 40;
Farmer
Alex Dubois, 35
Anastasie, 16
Doris, 14
Symphorien, 12
Adrien, 10
Sélima, 8
Julien, 6
Dorsilene, 3/12

Zéphisin Trahan, 47; Farm,
\$350.
Célestine Broussard, 47
Mary Ann, 18
Joseph, 16
Joseph Denis, 14
Marie, 5
Adeline, 3
Alexandrine, 3

Charles Tully, 40;
Carpenter (Indiana) (See
Campbell)

Edmond Vaughan Sr., 74;
Planter (Virginia)
Elizabeth Smith, 61;
(Bahama Is.)
Mary, 31 (La.)
Philip Stines, 16
John Stines, 14

Edmond Vaughn, 34	Ozémee Vincent, 24
Jacob Vaughn, 27	Aspasie Faulk, 20
Lucy Smith, 23 (Texas)	Neuville, 4
Jacob Jr., 1	Cléoville, 2
Nancy Forman, 8	Azilda, 5/12
Emile Veasey, 26; Printer	Ursin Vincent (See Vincent Ed.)
Aladin Vincent, 22; Farmer	Valsaint Vincent, 20
Marie A. Broussard, 20	Joséphine Landry, 21
Désiré, 3	Delphine, 1
Selima, 1	
Joseph Vincent Sr., 58; Farmer	Valsin Vincent, 22; Farmer, \$250.
Marie L. Landry, 51	Rosalie Broussard, 30
Mélasie, 16	Jules Bouquet, 14
Lise, 14	Volney Bouquet, 16
Séverin, 13	Emelia Bouquet, 10
	Jéraphin Vincent, 1
Joseph Vincent Jr., 34; Farmer	Joseph W. Walker, 39; Lawyer, \$2000 (Kent.)
Adèle Simon, 28	Mary Searcy, 29 (Kent.)
Eloy, 8	Sophia Walker (Kent.)
Azéma, 5	Robert, 8 (La.)
Azéna, 3	Everel, 5
Edouard Vincent, 29; Farmer	Vivian, 2
Julienne Boudreau, 29	William Wallace, 17; Laborer (Ill.)
Eloy, 6	David Wallis, 38; Planter, \$200.
Eugénie, 5	Susan Wallis, 29 (England)
Celeste, 2	Carline, 7 (La.) f
Ursin Vincent, 27	Frances, 5 f
Jean B., 6	Elisa, 2 f
Jarasin Vincent, 20	Hannah Deverel, 53 (Ireland)
Mary D. Faulk, 16	
Jean-Baptiste Vincent, 50	John Wallis, 40; Saddler (La.)
Sosthène Vincent, 14	Adélaïde Pierce, 23
Eméline, 16	Cynthia, 5
Zéline, 12	Sophia, 3
Désiré, 10	Whington, 2
Philemène, 7	Caroline, 3/12
	Wilburn, 54; Saddler (Georgia)
	St. Germaine, Mary, 58 (La.)

William Wallis, 50; Farmer,
(La.)
Nancy Smith, 35
Elizabeth, 10 f
John, 11
Eveline, 7 f
Lorinda, 5 f
Calvin, 2
McCall, Milledge, 47; Justice
of the Peace (Georgia)
Sarah B. Martin, 40 (N. Carolina)
(See page
John Wetherill, 47; Teacher,
(Penn.)
Emeline Hargrave, 35
(Indiana)
Sally, 17
Robert 14
John, 11 (all of Indiana)
Mary, 7
Selina, 7
Amanda, 4 (all of Texas)

Willis (See Dyson, Widow
Rachel)

William Wilson, 35; Ship-
joiner (England)

Wooten (See Hargrave, G.)

Wallis, Widow Sarah Wallis, 49
(Ireland)
Robert Moore, 25
James Moore, 21

Wilcoxsin, Lloyd, 66; Planter
\$14800. (Penn.)
Henry, 27 (La.)
Mary, 26
Nacy, 63; Planter (Kent.)
George Caldwell, 13 (La.)

Simon White, 40 (Virginia)
Nancy Vaughn, 29 (La.)
Isaac, 18 (Miss.)
Edmond, 7 (La.)
Shaderic, 6
Jacob, 5
Philip, 2

Nicolas Young, 34; Planter,
\$6500.
Martha Porter, 33
Clément, 13
Louisa, 11
Nicolas D., 9
Ignatius, 7
Ezélie, 7
Monroe, 3
Edward, 1
Notley Young, 63; Planter
\$21,500 (Maryland)
Lawrence Young, 25 (La.)
Félix, 23
Wilson, 21
François, 15
Benjamin, 9
Joséphine Carrière, 22
Benjamin Young, 6/12

THE YOUNGBLOOD FAMILY IN ST. MARY
PARISH, LOUISIANA, 1829-1847

"Gold is where you find it" applies to genealogical treasure as well as the precious metal. Every once in a while a genealogist stumbles upon a hidden mine of information which puts a whole family history into proper focus. Recently while working with the civil suits of St. Mary Parish I had such an experience.

In St. Mary Parish Estate #217, opened 17 April 1832 and entitled merely "Youngblood Heirs," William Youngblood was confirmed as natural tutor to his minor children, Mary Rebecca Youngblood, Joseph Alston Youngblood, and Eliza Youngblood. Dr. Thomas Youngblood was confirmed as the minors' under-tutor. In Annotated Abstracts of the Successions of St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, 1811-1834 (page 120), I assumed that Dr. Thomas Youngblood was the brother of William Youngblood and therefore the minors' uncle.

St. Mary Civil Suit #1170 (Thomas Youngblood vs. William H. Flagg, filed 30 April 1832) shows that Dr. Youngblood was the minors' brother. This suit contains a "marriage settlement" and three true copies of wills in South Carolina pertaining to this family.

The suit shows that the four Youngblood children were issue of the marriage of William Youngblood and his deceased wife, Elizabeth Singleton. The marriage settlement of this couple is included in the suit and shows that they were married in the State of South Carolina "on or about" 9 November 1800. These four were said to be sole surviving issue of this marriage, though nine children were born to the couple.

The marriage settlement was among Elizabeth Singleton, "of St. Bartholomew's Parish, State of South Carolina;" William Youngblood, planter, of "same parish and state;" and Richard Singleton, Jr., planter, "same parish and state" /relationship to bride not given/. John Singleton signed as a witness.

Elsewhere Richard Singleton is shown to have been Elizabeth Singleton's father, though it is not specified that the father was either "Sr." or "Jr." The surviving Youngbloods in this family are stated to have removed from South Carolina to Louisiana in the year 1829.

Part of the property involved in the suit and shown to belong to the four Youngblood children by inheritance through their mother, was property from an aunt, Mrs. Rebecca Mickell, widow, of Colleton District, State of South Carolina, by will signed 9 August 1819 and proved 12 January 1820. It is stated that Mrs. "Mikel" was born and died in Colleton District, South Carolina. The true copy of her will attached to the suit mentions niece Margaret Youngblood, niece Mary Rebecca Youngblood, niece Mary Audley Singleton; brothers William, Moses, Richard and Benjamin [surnames not given]; sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Youngblood; sister Elizabeth Youngblood's daughter, Mary Rebecca; "my friend" General William Youngblood and "his children." Executor, brother William; witnesses: Hugh McBurney, Jr., Eliza McBurney, and Mary McBurney.

Property also belonging to the minors was inherited from their grandmother, Mrs. Mary Youngblood, also of Colleton District, South Carolina, by will signed 31 October 1809 and proved 22 December 1809. The true copy of this will mentions: neice Margaret Jones and her children; plantation called "Sudberry;" daughter Elizabeth and her children; son Thomas' children; "all my grandchildren" [not named]; son Peter and his children; son William and his children. Executors, sons William and Peter Youngblood and friends Joseph Koger and Dr. James Perry, Jr. Witnesses: Seth Sleigh, James P. Jones, Sarah Sleigh.

The third true copy of a will included in this file was that of Moses Singleton, signed in Colleton District, South Carolina, 23 October 1820 and proved 1 April 1822. This will mentions: Godson William F. Youngblood; Goddaughter Eliza Youngblood; nephew Joseph Alston Moore Youngblood; nephew W. H. Singleton. Executor, "friend" Major General Youngblood. Witnesses: John Koger, Stephen Ackerman, Richard H. Craven.

Rebecca Mickell and Moses Singleton were apparently sister and brother of Elizabeth Singleton, the Youngblood children's mother.

Conflicting death dates are shown in this file for Elizabeth Singleton, who is said to have died in October of 1821 and also in the year 1823. Richard Singleton is said to have died in 1804 and also in 1821, though it is not specified whether "Sr." or "Jr." was referred to in either case, and is possible that "Sr." was indicated in the former case and "Jr." in the latter. Elizabeth Singleton obviously had a brother, who would have been Richard Singleton, named in Rebecca Mickell's will.

Reference is made in the file to General William Youngblood's "last wife"--indicating more than one marriage for him; no further explanation was offered. The full name of the minor, Eliza, is shown to have been Eliza McBurney Youngblood.

Shortly after Charleston was settled (about 1672) the province of southern Carolina was divided into four counties, one of which was called "Colleton," extending from the Ashley River to the Combahee River; in 1706 these were divided into ten parishes for the purpose of electing representatives, and at that time the parishes were important units, especially in the matter of personal identification. In 1798 Colleton County was created from Charleston County the original four counties having been abolished, but in South Carolina they were called "districts." (See Genealogical Research, published by The American Society of Genealogists, Washington, 1960, pages 228-229; and Handy Book for Genealogists, Fifth Edition, published by Everton Publishers, Inc., Logan, Utah, 1967, page 228.) The later Colleton is undoubtedly where this family originated.

Richard Singleton, Samuel Singleton, and Thomas Shingleton are listed on page 36 of the 1790 South Carolina Federal Census (published by the U. S. Government, 1908), Charleston District, St. Bartholomew's Parish. Richard Singleton's household included 2 males over 16 years of age, 6 under 16, 4 females and 60 slaves; Samuel Singleton showed 2 males over 16, 1 under 16, 1 female and 11 slaves; and Thomas Shingleton had only 2 males over 16 and 19 slaves. Another Richard Singleton is listed in Georgetown District, All Saint's Parish (page 50), who had only 1 male over 16, 2 males under 16, 1 female and no slaves. John Singleton is also listed in that parish (page 50), with 1 male over 16, 1 under 16, 5 females and no slaves.

Most of the Youngbloods are listed in Edgefield County; but "Mrs. Youngblood" (probably Mrs. Mary Youngblood) and Peter Youngblood are the only Youngbloods listed in St. Bartholomew's Parish (page 35). Mrs. Youngblood had only 4 females and 22 slaves. Peter Youngblood had 2 males over 12, 2 under 16, 2 females and 26 slaves. William Youngblood is not shown.

The excursion of the Youngblood family into Louisiana was neither successful nor of long duration. Almost from the time he arrived in St. Mary Parish, William Youngblood's financial problems rose to plague him, and he was sued by both Louisianians, in new difficulties, and South Carolinians, in long-standing difficulties.

On 28 December, 1832 by Sheriff's Sale William Youngblood transferred property to Alexander Lewis (see Sheriff's Sales, Book 1, #33). The last St. Mary Parish Civil Suit involving this family was #2076, filed 29 December 1837: William H. Parrott of St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, vs. William Youngblood. At that time William was residing in Assumption Parish. This suit was dismissed in 1844. It shows that Joseph Alston Youngblood died 5 November 1837 at Opelousas. At the time the suit was filed Mary Rebecca Youngblood was residing in Alabama and Eliza Youngblood, still a minor, was residing back in South Carolina.

The succession of Dr. Thomas Youngblood (St. Mary Estate #490) was opened 19 January 1843. Elizabeth Julia Youngblood was the mother and natural tutrix of Eliza McBurney Youngblood, 10 years of age. There were no relations in the parish to comprise a family meeting, which was composed of 'friends of the minor'.

Joseph S. Tarkington was her undertutor 30 January 1847. At that time Eliza J. Kennon, mother of the minor identified also as the minor daughter of Dr. Thomas Youngblood, "late of said parish (St. Mary), deceased," was the wife of Robert W. Kennon, both "residents of San Augustine, Texas." Elizabeth J. Kennon on that date was reconfirmed as natural tutrix of her daughter.

Robert W. Kennon was a minister of the Gospel who performed marriages in St. Mary Parish prior to his removal to Texas.

QUERY

Mrs. Buck Seymour, 5009 42, Lubbock, Texas 79414, would welcome information concerning Josette LeBleu who married Cesaine Breaux about 1820-1840. Could her names be in error? A son, her great grandfather Armand (Meacheaux) Breaux, born 26 Jan. 1843 at Lake Charles? No record found yet.

\$25.00 reward for parentage, place and date of birth of John C. (Charles ?) Clay (also sometimes spelled Clai, Klai, Clay, Cle, and Clef) who was born probably between 1796 and 1806, in Virginia (or possibly Louisiana or Kentucky), who married Adelaide Coulon DeVilliers in a civil ceremony in Opelousas, Louisiana, on May 15, 1839; they separated in January, 1848, and were divorced on December 6, 1851. John Clay probably died after 1872. (Clay may have contracted other marriages before 1839 or after 1851, and he may have had friends and/or relatives in New Orleans, Louisiana.) Would exchange research. Huey Henry Breaux, P.O. Box DD, Lafayette, LA 70501.

A TOURNOI IN NEW IBERIA
(from The Louisiana Sugar Bowl)

One of the most enjoyable entertainments that has graced our parish for many a day, took place at the race track, Saturday last. The sun came out in all its gorgeous suit, challenging the effulgent splendor of knightly armor; and seemed to reburnish his reflecting shield, in remembrance of the old dead past, when knight met knight and beauty's charms were won; and with him came fair woman, as daisies spring from their beds of dew, blessing the sunlight with which they join hand and hand--man's life--man's happiness. We reached Main street at 10 o'clock where we found a holiday appearance as far as the eye could reach. On the tip-toe of expectancy stood the crowded thoroughfare, and in a few moments our eyes were greeted by the handsome pageant of knights, preceeded by the band.

First came the grand marshal, Mr. Théogène Viator, accompanied by assistant marshals Decuir, Clere, Stott, Wyche and King, then the band, and following in double rank:

The knight of Lonestar--C. Taylor Cade in costume of Henry 8th. Knight of Mintmere, Robt. Smedes in cavalier costume of Henry 8th. Knight of Ricohoc, Alf. Barnard in cavalier costume of Henry 8th. Knight of Bellevue, Overton Cade in cavalier costume of Henry 8th. Knight of Sommerville, John Weeks in cavalier costume Henry 8th. Knight of Rosedale, Wm. Cade in cavalier costume Henry 8th. Knight of Au Large, Dordilli Romero. Crusaders Knight of La Saline, Juo. M. Avery. Knight of Leeds, John M. Robertson. Knight of Orange, Chas. B. Jefferson. Knight of Linden, Ernest Druilhadt, crusader. Knight of Grand Coteau, David Weeks, crusader. Knight of Cypre Mort., W. S. Bosworth, crusader. Knight of Petite Anse, Dudley Avery, cavalier costume Charles 1st. Knight of Alabama, Wm. Colgio, cavalier costume Charles 1st. Knight of Virginia, Audubon Hilliard, Scottish knight. Knight of Teche, C. D. DeValcourt, costume under William the Conqueror. Knight of Mississippi, E. C. Barksdale, costume William the Conqueror. Knight of Enterprise, John R. Davis, costume William the Conqueror. Knight of Iberia, John J. Taylor, costume William the Conqueror.

The costumes of every hue glittering, with gold and silver trimmings were very handsome, and buzzing comments of approvation could be heard on all sides. After the cavalcade had past, we proceeded to the tournament grounds where the spectators had already began to assemble. Here we found spacious canvas

spread, booths erected, displaying much taste. Seats were provided on the stands to accomodate all the people. The knights arrived; drew for positions, and Judges Breaux, Weeks, and Perry announced that the Tournament would now begin. By this time, there were some three or four hundren spectators on the grounds.

By the Tournament rules, the lance is to from seven to nine feet long, distance from hand to point at least five feet. Each knight rides three times, at three rings, nine in all, distance between rings, 100 feet, distance from the "go", to first "ring", 100 feet, time to be made, ten seconds, ring, two inches in diameter. Amist great excitement, and eagerness, on the part of the females, each of whom had silently chosen her favorite knight, the display of skill, and horsemanship began and as one surpassed the others in excellence, tiny blistered hands, paid the reckoning when all was oe'r. The practice was good, and the horsemanship did credit to the Prairie Parishes. After one and one half hours contest, the Knight of Summerville, was declared victor, winning the 1st prize, a very handsome English Saddle to whom the gratification at having won this beautiful prize, seemed as the lamp light of the hermit, to the radiant sunlight of nature, when compared to the greater honor of crowning the fair one of his choice, "Queen of Love and Beauty".

The knight of Bellevue won the second prize, a beautiful bridle. Both prizes donated by the same liberal gentleman, Mr. H. H. Hansels, 22 Magazine St., N. O.

Then in close succession came the knight of Leeds, La Saline and Orleans each entitled to a crown, each struggling for a maid to honor. Next came the Glass Ball shooting match, Judges Heymann, Weeks, and Davis call the shooters to the score, and there were 17 entries, and 16 older heads went home with hats close drawn down over their eyes, thinking that when maturer age takes longer aim youth swiftly speeds the arrow home. Master Willie Ker, the young nimrod of Iberia, over whose head his fifteenth summer yet must past, complacently walked off with the first prize, a handsome silver-mounted revolver.

Mr. Dudley Avery took the second prize, a beautiful gamebag. Twenty one and upwards you must shoot better!

Then came the struggle of the day, the most laughable part of the entertainment: The Grand Mule Race.

C. T. Cade enters Lonestar; out of Texas, by Bulldriver, dam Rough. Age 1000 years. Colors: red and white.

J.C. M. Robertson enters Sketer, by Sunshine, out of Wiggletail, dam Blood-sucker. Age 3 days, colors pink and blue.

Overton Cade enters Bellevue; by Royville, out of The Way, dam Jolly lace, colors black and buff. Age one second.

J. M. Avery enters Salt, by Pickaxe, out of Mine, dam Hard. Age 6000 years, colors; green and white.

Robt. Smedes enters Lawyer; out of Abbeville, by Sharp Practice, dam Acute.

W. Gade enters Highwater, out of Swamp, by L'embarras, dam Mississippi. Age every year. Colors: blue and bull.

E. Payson Smith enters Striker; out of Grub, by Tom Scott, dam destructive. Colors black and white.

C. D. Devalcourt, enters Cocktail, by Toddy, out of Whiskey, dam Fine. Colors; wine and smoke.

Col. W. H. Brown enters silver-dollar, out of Mint by Nevada, dam green back, Age 101 years. Colors black and yellow.

T. Leeds enters Kate Claxton, out of the Fire, by Midnight, dam Lucky. Age 26. Colors gray and pink.

W. Bosworth enters Tournament, by Knight, out of Attakapas, dam Novelty. Colors green and white.

Dudley Avery enters Sugar, out of Cane, by Kettle. Dam Sweet. Colors blue and white.

Judges Burke, Druilhet and Weeks, call the jockeys to the string. The drum tap and the Mules started in good style, except "Silver dollar", who did not like the green back track.

At this moment, the scene was enlivened by the appearance of a jockey in green and white, rushing from the ladies restaurant with spoon and whip in one hand, and gumbo plate in the other, seeming frantically to exclaim, "My mule! My mule! a kingdom for my mule!" He had been left, and the young lady to whom he had promised that silver mounted riding whip, was disconsolate for the rest of the evening.

"Sugar" ridden by M. William Colgin took first prize, Silver mounted spurs; "Kate Claxton" second prize, silver mounted riding whip, both prizes donated by Messer. Hortex & Fenner, No. 6, Magazine Street, N. Orleans.

In the pony race Mr. Dorseli Romeros bay horse "Shoo Fly" carried off the prize, a bridle.

Mr. R. S. Perry presented the prizes with appropriate remarks, after which all rejoined to prepare for the Grand Ball at Week's Grove.

We reached there in time to take a bird's eye view of the surroundings.

Upon the spacious platform, the knights of Summerville with his Queen, accompanied by the knights of Bellevue, leads, La Saline and Orleans with their chosen maids of honor, surrounded by the beauty and gallantry of our country, were amidst the busy mazes of the dance.

Scattered beneath the spreading branches of the trees were numerous booths with every comfort for the inner man.

The decorations by Mr. Nunez were in exquisite taste and attracted no little attention.

The ball continued until about 12 o'clock and all retired to their homes gratified with the sports of the day and evening.

LAND EXCHANGE BETWEEN ARMAND DUCREST
AND SYLVAIN BROUSSARD, 1774
Contributed by André Mouton

On this day the 29th of December Seventeen Hundred & Seventy four have appeard before us Captain Commanding in the name of the King the civil and Military Posts of Atatakapas, Opelousas and dependences, one Armand Ducrest, who of his own free will & motive, executes and exchange with one Sylvain Broussard, of his landed property comprising and measuring six arpents on each side of the Teche River bounded on side by the landed property of Widow Charles Babineau and on the other by that of the said Armand Ducrest, who in return accepts another tract of land belonging to the said Sylvain Broussard, bounded on one side by the landed property of Pierre Broussard, and on the other by the King's domain, agreeing to leave to the said Armand Ducrest, the enjoyment of right of way of passage over the bridge. -The contracting parties declaring themselves fully satisfied of the present terms of contract of exchange, have signed these presents in duplicate, in the presence of M. M. Blanc and Us.

Commanding in the name of the King this 29th day of December 1774.

Ant. Blanc

Armand Ducrest

Sylvin Broussard

Ant. Blanc Senior

L. Cher De Clouet

Recorder's Office
Parish of St. Martin

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of an original on file in this Office.

Given under my hand & seal of office at St. Martinville this 4th day of Dec. A. D. 1871.

Alf. F. Peschier
by Recorder

SLAVE SALE TO ST. MARC DARBY - 1828

Contributed by Charles D. Tolle

Par acte passé devant Felix de Armas, notaire public en cette ville en date du huit mai courant, Messieurs James Barnes Diggs de Norfolk, Etat de la Virginie et Clement Townsend of Woodville, Etat du Mississipy ont vendu conjointement et solidairement à M. François St. Marc Darby de la paroisse St. Martin, Attakapas, les vingt esclaves suivant; savoir Clément, nègre agé de vingt ans, Green, Nègre de vingt et un ans, London, nègre de vingt ans; Harry, nègre de dix-neuf ans; Bob, nègre de dix-huit ans; Anthony, nègre de seize ans; Harry, nègre de vingt-trois ans, Jim, nègre de vingt ans; Harry, nègre de dix-huit ans; Charles, nègre de quinze ans; Henry, mulâtre de quinze ans; John, mulâtre de vingt ans; Manuel, nègre de quatorze ans; Milly, negresse de dix-neuf ans; Sally, negresse de vingt ans; Lucinda, negresse de dix-sept ans; Hannah, negresse de dix-huit ans; Mary, negresse de dix-sept ans; et Maria, negresse seize ans, pour la somme totale de neuf mille deux cent quatre-vingts piastres, savoir cinq cents piastres pour chacun des quatorze esclaves ci-dessus premièrement dénommés et trois cents quatre-vingts piastres pour chacune de celles ci-dessus dernièrement dénommées, payée comptant dont quittance par le dit act.

Nouvelle Orléans, le treize mai mille huit cent vingt-huit.

Antonio Duaros
Register of Conveyance

LOUP-LOUP

Gertrude Prince

This is a tale told among some of the inhabitants of Weeks Island. Two brothers, one a deaf-mute, went to the marshes to trap. They shot a small animal and while going in their pirogue to retrieve it, heard a noise so loud it actually shook the boat. Even the deaf mute felt the vibrations and looked in the direction from which the sound came. There they both saw a creature half man and half ape. They rushed away terrified and told the story on reaching home. The story of Loup-Loup has been repeated ever since, by some as a joke, by others as fact. At any rate, the brothers gave up trapping after their encounter with Loup-Loup.

MOON SUPERSTITIONS

Louise Darnall

When a new moon appears with the crescent pointing up, it is the opportune time to make a wish for money. A silver dime is placed in the palm of the right hand and held down by the thumb. Touching the forehead and then extending the arm out, palm up, one bows low three times and says: "Salut belle lune; je vous demande la charité--(Hail, beautiful moon; I ask your charity)." And before very long money will be received or found.

When it is time for boucherie, if you want lard, butcher your hogs on a waning moon, but if you want lean meat, butcher them on a growing moon. To get a big crop below the ground, plant in the dark of the moon; for a big crop above ground, plant in the light of the moon.

Never look at the new moon over your left shoulder, it brings bad luck. And especially, beware if a cloud passes over the full moon, it means someone will die that night.

QUERY

Mrs. Orey C. Orgeron, 706 Souvenir Gate, Lafayette, LA 70501, wants information concerning ROBERT PERRY - EZEMILY BOOTH - MARRIAGE RECORD - CA. 1820. Robert Perry was the son of Samuel Perry and Mary McGrew. He came to Louisiana in the early 1800s from Campbell County, Kentucky. Ezemily Booth was the daughter of Reuben Booth and Mary J. Polly Moss, both formerly of Georgia. They resided at Perry's Bridge, La. They had eleven children. Family tradition has it that these two were married in April of 1820 in St. Martinville, La. The above party cannot find it there. GEORGE BRYAN - ELLEANOR MERRIMAN - MARRIAGE RECORD - CA. 1814. George Bryan was the son of Christopher O'Brien (Bryan, O'Bryan) and Katherine Kimberland. Christopher came to Louisiana from New Madrid with his children, she apparently being deceased. Christopher returned to New Madrid and died there, ca. 1812. Eleanor Merriman was the daughter of Mary Berwick and John Merriman. Eleanor died in 1828, leaving four minor children, Daniel, Mary, (who later married Millard, in Texas), Luke, and Solomon. All moved to Texas except Daniel, he remained in Louisiana and married Mary Alzenith Perry, daughter of Robert Perry of Perry's Bridge, La.

CONTEMPORARY ATTAKAPAS PERSONALITY:

Thomas J. Arceneaux

Thomas Joseph Arceneaux was born in Carencro on June 13, 1903 to Emilien Arceneaux and Aline Martin. The Arceneaux family was a typically large Acadian family of eight boys (Alfred, Leon, Edgar, George, Robert Lee, Antoine, Thomas, and Claude) and four girls (Emilia, Ruth, Carmen and Marie). Thomas and his twin brother Antoine were tenth and eleventh of the twelve children.

Educated in the Carencro schools, Thomas Arceneaux attended USL where he was graduated in 1929 with a B.S. He earned the M.S. from Texas A & M (1931) and the Ph. D. from Iowa State University (1935), both in agronomy. He pursued post-doctoral studies in 1946 at St. Francis-Xavier University in Nova Scotia, Canada.

On August 27, 1937, Dr. Arceneaux was married to Carita Ann Melchior, daughter of George Melchior and Florina Grenier.

Dr. Arceneaux's long and distinguished career in Louisiana education began with three years in Crowley (1929-1932) where he taught science. He was a Research Fellow at Iowa State from 1932 to 1934 when he was appointed assistant professor of agronomy at the University of Southwestern Louisiana. From 1935 to 1941, he taught agronomy at the Louisiana State University before accepting the position of Dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Southwestern, a post he held with distinction until his retirement in May 1973.

Dean Arceneaux's activities and membership reflect his wide range of professional, civic, religious, and historical interests. He belongs to the American Society of Agronomy, the Louisiana Teacher's Association and serves on the Agricultural Committee of the Louisiana Bankers' Association and the Advisory Council of National Arboretum. A past Vice-President of the National Rural Life Conference and an active member of the Knights of Columbus, Dean Arceneaux has also been a moving force in the Lafayette Rotary Club, the Lafayette Chamber of Commerce, and the South Louisiana Mid-Winter Fair Association.

The Attakapas Historical Association is proud to number Dean Arceneaux among its charter members. He also belongs to the Louisiana Historical Association, the Société Historique Acadienne, l'Athénae Louisianais and the Louisiana Historical and Genealogical Society. Genealogists and historians owe him a special debt of gratitude for helping the Dupré Library acquire the Attakapas Brand Book a valuable source of information.

An acknowledged authority on tropical agriculture and rural life, Dean Arceneaux served as Agricultural Consultant for the American Mission to France which conducted a survey of Madagascar in 1950 and French West Africa in 1951. He served as chairman of the Commission on Rual Education of the International Rural Life Congress held in Rome in 1951 and as official representative of the Louisiana Acadians for the Congrès de l'Union Culturelle Française held in Paris in 1957.

Dean Arceneaux has always been at the forefront of the struggles to preserve and develop the French language and culture in Louisiana. He was instrumental in establishing the Maison Acadienne-Française to serve as a center of French oriented activities. A charter member of the Council for the Development of French in Louisiana and longtime member of the Conseil de la Vie Française en Amérique, Dean Arceneaux designed in 1965 the Acadian flag which is now proudly displayed throughout Acadiana. He also designed the certificate of honorary "Acadianship", the English version in 1955, the French version in 1965. President of the Louisiana Acadian Bicentennial Celebration Association in 1955, he served as co-chairman for the 1965 Acadian celebration.

Dean Arceneaux's manifold activities have been widely recognized. In 1949, Pope Pius XII conferred upon him the title of Knight of St. Gregory. France recognized his services by presenting to him the Palmes Académiques with the rank of Officier d'Académie in 1955, the same year Laval University awarded him an honorary doctorate of science. Despite the pessimistic proverb about prophets in one's county, Dean Arceneaux has not gone unrecognized in his own state. King of the Dairy Festival in 1962, the Cotton Festival in 1965, The Acadian Breakfast in 1967, he was named Acadian of the year in 1972 by the New Orleans International House. The Acadian Breakfast was dedicated to him in 1973, on the eve of his retirement.

Dean Arceneaux has published extensively in professional journals such as Gulf Coast Cattleman and has authored or co-authored a number of reports for the State and Federal governments. His articles on historical, genealogical or folkloric topics have appeared in La Revue Internationale de L'Union Culturelle Française, Les Comptes Rendus de L'Athénae Louisianais, Vie Française, Acadiana Profile, The Proceedings of the Genealogical Institute, and The Attakapas Gazette.

Relinquishing administrative responsibility will enable Dean Arceneaux to pursue more actively his many interests. The Attakapas Gazette in particular looks forward to a steady stream of contributions from this distinguished Attakapas Personality.

ATTAKAPAS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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THE ATTAKAPAS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP MEETING AND SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Holiday Restaurant
Beau Sejour Motel
New Iberia, La.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1973

9:00 - 9:30 Registration and Coffee

9:30 - 10:00 Business Meeting
A. Otis Hebert, President, presiding

(This Program is the Official Notice of a Regular Membership Meeting)

PROGRAM

10:00-10:40 HISTORY: Morris Raphael, Chairman

"Aspects of Acadiana Plantation Life in the Mid-nineteenth-Century"
SPEAKER: James Dorman, University of Southwestern Louisiana

10:50-11:30 TRADITIONS: Harris Periou, Chairman

"Louisiana's First Folklorist: Judge Joseph Arsène Breaux"
SPEAKER: George Reinecke, Louisiana State Univ. in New Orleans

11:30-12:20 GENEALOGY: Mary Elizabeth Sanders, Chairman

"The Darby Family"
SPEAKER: Roselyn Skittone, Altaloma, Texas

12:30-1:30 LUNCHEON
Main Dining Room

1:30-2:30 LANDMARKS: Grover Rees, Chariman

A Tour of the Darby Plantation
SPEAKER: John Albert Landry, New Iberia, Louisiana

SPANISH MOSS GATHERING IN PIERRE PART--1953

Lyle Givens Williams

Pierre Part in Assumption Parish, Louisiana is a double line village built along the bayou which widens into Pierre Part Bay before it empties into Lake Verret. Boat docks along the bayou are warped and rotting, little used since Louisiana State Highway 170, a gravel road, replaced the bayou as the link with the outside world. Work on the gas pipeline across the Atchafalaya Swamp and on the Atchafalaya Spillway furnished jobs to the local people and made the town a small resort. Mr. Daigle, one of three ferrymen paid by the State Highway Department to run the gasoline ferry twenty-four hours a day across the bayou, could not estimate the number of cars that crossed each day, but remembered a record of ninety-five which crossed to the spillway levee during one eight-hour shift. The excellent fishing in the bay and lake used to bring visitors to the settlement in season. The Rainbow Inn served crawfish bisque to a full house on Sundays, vying in popularity with the establishment's adjoining gaming room, bar and dance hall.



View showing Hufendorf arrangement of houses along Pierre Part Bayou in Pierre Part Settlement.

Joe Landry's house at far left Michael Landry, Joe's son, paddling boat back home.

The memory of the oldest inhabitant does not provide the date on which the Frenchman, Pierre Part, gave his name to the settlement. Justilien Morales, the cat-fisherman, and aging Mr. McMarty are testimony that both the Spanish and the Irish followed the French. Young Frenchmen and Spaniards who wanted to escape conscription during the Napoleonic Wars found themselves safe here. Decades later some of the soldiers with the invading armies during the War Between the States chose to remain. They lived chiefly by lumbering, fishing and trapping, and moss gathering.

From the trees all along the placid bayous and across the trackless swamps of Southern Louisiana hangs Spanish moss in long grey festoons. No true moss at all, nor yet a parasite, this plant is an epiphyte of the genus Tillandsia and it belongs to the Bromeliaceae, the pineapple family. Its full name is Tillandsia Usneoides. Usneoides, meaning "like Usnen", recognizes its resemblance to the gray lichen common along the Eastern coast as far north as New Jersey (to which it is not related). Louisianians call it Spanish moss, but it has been known by various names. The early Spaniards called it "Frenchman's wig", the French "Spaniard's Beard", and more recently and less romantically, it was known as "long", or "New Orleans" moss, and even "Vegetable Hair".

Indian legend gives at least two origins for the moss. One story relates how a mother seeking shelter one night with her two children climbed into a tree. A storm came up, chilling them, and the mother prayed to the moon asking it to shine and protect them until morning. The next morning, seeing that the storm clouds had vanished from the sky and that the trees were clothed in moss, one of the children exclaimed, "The moon has answered our prayers. It shredded the storm clouds and covered us with them." The other legend tells of two lovers murdered by a hostile tribe during their wedding ceremony. They were buried together beneath a huge tree, and, according to custom, the hair which had been cut from the head of the maid was hung on one of its branches. A storm that night did not disturb the hair which continued to grow on the branches, turning grey with the years.

Whatever the origin, today, as then, the long grey thread-like scaly strands of the Spanish moss wind themselves around the twigs and branches of trees. It grows most luxuriantly on the bald cypress and the live oak, but spurns no tree except the willow. It may frequently flourish even on telephone wires. As it is not a parasite, it does not sap the life of its host. There is no proof that it damages the trees unless it grows too luxuriantly and smothers it. Spanish moss bears tiny lily-like, straw-

colored flowers with correspondingly small oval seed pods. It reproduces by division: strands break off as the mother plant sways in the wind, attach themselves to another support, and start another life cycle.

Within each strand is a tough, brown-black fiber that resembles horsehair. It is used locally for stuffing mattresses, but is also suitable for furniture and automobile upholstery, for padding horse collars, and can be woven into braids for bridles. In 1913, the Scientific American called the "vegetable hair" industry a growing industry in the South and estimated the value of the crop at \$600,000. When the price of cotton soared during World War I, moss was widely used as a substitute for cotton and the industry was given a boost. By 1941, the annual output in Louisiana alone approximated 7,500,000 pounds and was valued at between one and a half and three million dollars. The usual price was 1 1/2 to 2 cents per pound but during the war cured moss sold for 4 and 5 cents a pound.



View from across Bayou Pierre Part of moss picker's house. Note moss curing and boat dock. House not accessible by road.
1. Risley Mabile; 2. Leonard Breaux (at oars); 3. Denniston; 4. Michael Landry.

In 1953, Joe Landry was getting 7 cents a pound. He went to the swamp every day, except during the cane season when he worked eight hours a day in the Celotex factory at McCall. Even with the price of moss that high, Mr. Landry was one of few regular moss gatherers in Pierre Part. His house across the bayou from the road, was accessible only by boat: his yard was heaped with green moss curing and his fence draped with black moss drying, awaiting the buyer who came every few days along the roads and bayous to buy moss for the gin at Paincourtville. Eugene Blanchard, made his living fishing, trapping for mink and otter and, out-of-season, working on construction jobs, but he gathered moss in his spare time. The levee where his house boat and his motor boat were docked was piled high with moss which was not yet ready for the buyer.



Eugene Blanchard's houseboat on Atchafalaya Spillway. Note: Moss curing; motor boat and smaller boats docked at levee. Swamp forest in background.

Women and children could gather moss in the woods, but gathering moss in the swamp was a man's job. The richest hauls were made in the wake of a logging operation; moss rights could be bought from the lumber companies, sometimes outright and sometimes on shares. The longest and most luxuriant moss which grows

on the bald cypress is known as "Black John". It often reaches a length of more than a meter and commands a premium price at the gin. Mr. Landry was unaware that moss was graded, and with cypress so thoroughly cut out around Pierre Part, maybe had no reason for knowing. He said he picked about 100 pounds of moss in a six-hour day. The Louisiana Guide says that good pickers working with a long pole with an iron hook at the end can gather from one to three thousand pounds of green moss a day. But Mr. Landry was old and suffering from pains around his heart which no doubt affected his productiveness.

Freshly gathered moss is called "green". The green moss is soaked in water for two or three days and then piled on shore in heaps six feet square and four feet high. The sun and rain rot the grey outer scale off the brown black fiber. The pile must be turned every two weeks or so to prevent combustion. A regular pitch fork is used for this operation. When it is cured, within five to seven weeks, the pile turns black. It is then hung on a fence or wire to dry.



Joe Landry and son Michael show how pile is turned. Moss on ground is curing. Moss on fence is cured moss drying.

Moss loses two-thirds of its weight in curing and another fifteen to twenty percent in cleaning and ginning. The cleaning process takes place at the gin where the moss is washed in boiling water and soap, dried thoroughly in mechanical blowers and baled in 135 lb. bales. It is then ready for the manufacturer.

Piles of curing moss in the yards and festoons of drying moss on the fences were still a common sight in 1953 when moss provided a steady cash crop for many of the dwellers of the Pierre Part Settlement. Moss gathering was an out-of-season or leisure-time occupation for most, the moss gatherer working when he pleased or when he had nothing better to do. The pirogue more often than the motor boat brought back the day's haul. The dreams of the moss gatherer may not have been the same as those of old Jean Patou, hero of Miss Hands' "Moss Picker of Barataria," but the tempo and flavor of Pierre Part are captured in the first and last stanzas of her poem.

He lives in a shack,
Rotting with mold,
Cradled in oaks, centuries old,
Grey moss carpets his earthen floor;
Green moss dries on his crazy fence
To be sold in town for a pitiful pence.

Barataria bayou
Is silvery blue,
Floating strange lilies to royal hue.
Live oaks bend low, with soft caress,
Trailing moss veils on the Water's breast;
While close to the brim lies Jean Patou
Lazily picturing his long lost crew.

QUERY

Information wanted on family of Clarisse Roy wife of Jean François Domengueaux; and Julie Guidry wife of Antenor Domengueaux (a son of Jean-François and Clarisse). Any related information will be greatly appreciated. I am a g. g. granddaughter of Antenor and Julie Domengueaux.

HALLOWEEN SUPERSTITIONS AMONG BLACK TEEN-AGERS

Ruth Bradley

The field work for this story was done with a ninth-grade homeroom class and two speech classes up of ninth, tenth and eleventh grade pupils at Paul Breaux High School in Lafayette, a school attended by black students.

This collection of Halloween beliefs and superstitions was acquired in informal conversations with ninth grade homeroom pupils and in more formal discussion in the two speech classes. Some of these items were reported in both oral and written form; others in oral form only.

The supernatural phenomena about which the students spoke were as real to these teen-agers as the material world around them. Richard Dorson, speaking of the colonial period, points out that,

Learned men and common folk alike gave credence to demons and hags, ghouls and specters of the midnight darkness and regulated their lives with signs, charms and exorcisms innumerable. In the eighteenth century the tides of rationalism would sweep away many "vulgar errors", as Sir Thomas Browne had called the grosser superstitions. But for the first hundred years of colonization, supernatural explanations in terms of God and the Devil ruled the thinking of governor and cleric as well as farmer and servant.¹

Here in Southwest Louisiana is an island which the "tide of rationalism" has not yet reached.

The students' Halloween beliefs included tales of lanterns which lead one astray, encounters with the dead, predictions of death, visits from witches and devils, and animals possessing special powers. "Halloween", a student said, "is the most scary night for us because of the animals that talks and the dead people that comes out of their graves".

¹ Richard M. Dorson, American Folklore, (Chicago), 1959, p. 7.

My interest was first aroused when a ninth grade girl asked if it were true that Jack-o-Lanterns turned themselves into houses on Halloween night to make people lose their way. I did not have the opportunity to respond to the question. Of course it was true. A boy mentioned that his uncle had been led into quicksand by these lights. Another child said his grandfather had experienced an encounter with the light. Most of the pupils knew them as "fifolet" rather than as Jack-o-Lanterns and knew of their appearance at times other than Halloween.

Gumbo Ya-Ya refers to Jack-o-Lanterns as friendly phenomenon: Jack-o-Lantern, the elusive phosphorescent swamp lights, are common and are here believed to lead to buried pirate gold.² Newbell Miles Puckett mentions that,

The basic idea in European lore is that these wandering flames belong to the souls of persons well known and recently dead, and the Negro concept is not essentially different... You are filled with an irresistible impulse to follow this light, which impulse is overcome only by flinging yourself down, shutting your eyes, holding your breath and plugging up your ears... the Jack o'Lantern may also be driven off by carrying a new knife that has never cut wood. ³

William Read defines fifoletas: "Will-o-the-Wisp. Corrupted from St. Fr. feu folet. Widely used by the Acadians..."⁴ It is interesting to note that the French term feu folet refers to a perfectly natural phenomenon. Le Petit Larousse says it is "flamme légère et fugitive produite par la combustion spontanée du méthane et d'autres gaz inflammables qui se dégagent des endroits marécageux et des lieux où se décompose des matières animales."

² Lyle Saxon et al, Gumbo Ya-Ya, (Boston, 1945), p. 265.

³ Newbell Niles Puckett, Folk Beliefs of the Southern Negro, (Chapel Hill, 1926), p. 133-135.

⁴ William A. Read, Louisiana French, (Baton Rouge, 1963) p. 39.

The Paul Breaux students did not look upon the will-o-the-wisp as a natural phenomenon. A ninth-grade girl explained the "phepholay":

People say it was a baby that was not christen in olden times. Whenever you would walk down the street, going to your house you thought you were getting closer, you'd stop and there was the light. It would disappear and all you would hear was a laughing noise. People say it was leading to the road with no end.⁵

A ninth-grade boy knew about "fee-foe-lay":

Long ago there was an old story and it still is told today. It is about a thing call a Fee-Foe-Lay. It is said to be a baby that died and wasn't christen. They say that when you are walking along in the dark a light appears and the light is the only thing that you will see. These things are suppose to be evil and dangerous. When you see the light you will eventually follow it, and it will loose you. Sometimes it will lead you into a river or on a highway. It can sometimes get you killed.

A tenth-grade boy attempted to retell a fifolet story, exactly as it had been told to him:

You know about forty years ago, me was walking across the potato patch to go home, you know, to mom and pop. So me see a big, big light. Me started to begin to get scared, and me start to shake, and me start to bite me finger. Me run across the potato patch and sure the light was gone. So me turn around to take a peep, and the big light make me follow him. So me ask the big light with cry in my eye; please please Mr. light please let me go." So Mr. light laugh'd and laugh'd to me and tell me: "You are loss; you are loss." So me take me knife out of me old pocket and me tell him: 'I kill you, if you don't let little old me go". And he

⁵ Cf. Stith Thompson, Motif-Index of Folk-Literature, (Bloomington, Ind., 1958). III, 131. #F491.1 "Will-o'-the-wisp leads people astray."

still tell me: "Sorry! sorry! You can't kill me and you loss." Then me stop and me hear a sweet little voice say two time: 'Stick the knife in the ground and do that so you see that big light just started going around the little old knife and the big light was tell you, you go, you go, you kill me, you free, you go back home now." You know today they name them things some Fee-Foe-La.⁶

Many of the children believed that the dead return on Halloween night. One child knew of a lady who speaks with her deceased mother every Halloween night. Another child wrote, "On Halloween I was told that dead people comes out of their graves and hold a conversation with you."⁷

The most complete account of a visit from the dead came from a ninth-grade girl:

I remember when my little sister died about four or five week afterward we both held a long conversation with each other. And the next day my mother ask me who I was talking to and I said to no one because my little dead sister told me not to tell to no one we spoke to each other. So my mother said "yes I was talking to someone" because she heard us and she also saw my little sister. She was dress in white, she had a long gon on and with two wings and two long plats hanging on the floor. And after my little sister came before she vanish she said that for me to kiss my sisters, and brothers and my parents for her even though she wouldn't have a chance to see them or speak to them.

For Halloween I was waiting for her to come see me or speak to me but God just didn't let her come. But my grandfather came. Before he died he wanted water but he couldn't get any water that was under the doctors order so he died and when he came he went to the faser and got some water for him to drink.⁸

⁶ Cf. Thompson, III, 131. #F 491.3.2: "Power of the Will-o'-the Wisp over a person neutralized if person sticks his knife into the ground."

⁷ Cf. Thompson, II, #E587.2: "Ghosts walks on Halloween"

⁸ Cf. Thompson, II, 431, #E325: "Dead sister's friendly return."

That animals behave differently on Halloween is a widespread belief. Sometimes they speak. A ninth-grade pupil told me that if an animal talks to you on Halloween Night, it is a sign you will die. Another student amended the statement: you would die only if you revealed the fact that an animal had spoken to you. Another student knew of such a case: a man was milking his cow on Halloween night when the cow spoke to him: he told his wife about it and was dead within a week.

Other examples of extraordinary animal behaviors were supplied by the students. Several mentioned that animals dance on Halloween night.⁹ One student reported that even the ordinary fights of animals are extraordinary on Halloween. "My grandmother told us that on Halloween cats and dogs fight and chickens and roosters fights. Well, I know it's normal, but they don't fight often like they fight on Halloween." Black cats, always to be carefully watched, are particularly hateful on Halloween. A ninth-grade girl warned that one would turn into a frog if a black cat crossed one's path on Halloween night at midnight.¹⁰

A number of pupils believed that any one not asleep by midnight on Halloween night will be put to sleep by ghosts. Anyone looking over his left shoulder while standing under a street light on Halloween night will see a ghost. As Puckett observed: "Perhaps the simplest way for an ordinary person to see ghosts is to look back over his own left shoulder."¹¹

Witches in general and Cauchemar in particular are active on Halloween night. The activity of witches explains why black cats are more dangerous than others. There is a very real connection between black cats and witches according to one ninth grader:

I was told from my grandmother that on Halloween a black cat is more scary than the other color cats because a black cat is something like a witch because a witch is dress in black. When a witch is mad she acts just like a cat.

⁹ Thompson, III, 301. #G265.6.1.1: "Witch causes pig to dance." #G 265.6.6.1: "Witch causes dog to dance on hind legs".

¹⁰ Thompson, II, 26. #D195: "Transformation: man into frog."

¹¹ Puckett, p. 139.

A Union Mutiny in Thibodeaux
Mathé Allain

By command of Major-General Nathaniel P. Banks, Commander for the Department of the Gulf, his Adjutant-general, G. Norman Lieber, issued Special Orders no. 209 on August 24, 1863. The orders, which were to precipitate a short-lived mutiny among the federal troops occupying Thibodeaux, provided for the disbanding of the Second Rhode Island Cavalry the enlisted men of which would be transferred to the First Louisiana Cavalry. The officers were to be mustered out of the service; those wishing to remain in the Union army would have to prove themselves "fitted for and deserving of commissions in the First Louisiana Cavalry" by appearing before a board and if approved, appointed as vacancies occurred.¹

The orders, severe enough, were undoubtedly justified by the rowdy and undisciplined behavior of the Second Rhode Island Cavalry which had posed problems for Banks' command ever since its arrival. As Banks explained, the Rhode Island Cavalry, though it had good officers and some good men, was mainly composed of uncontrollable soldiers. "Their depredation and robberies", complained the Major-General, "were frightful", so much so that two of the men had to be shot during the march to Alexandria. When they reached Port Hudson and found themselves "deprived of the power of depredation by the circumscribed limits occupied", they became even more troublesome. Now they gave "erroneous reports" of enemy movements, whether from treachery or ineptitude Banks does not specify.

The officers, Rhode Island men, finding themselves incapable of controlling these men, who were mostly New Yorkers, resigned their commissions and recommended consolidation. Banks took their advice and ordered incorporation of the two hundred or so men remaining (many had deserted) into the First Louisiana Cavalry. The measure was necessary, insisted Banks, "for the purpose of bringing it into some discipline and protecting us against, first, their depredations, and secondly, against the panics that their reports occasioned".²

1 The War of the Rebellion, Series I, vol. XXVI, Part I (Washington, 1889), 269.

2 War of the Rebellion, XXVI, Part I, p. 272.

It is little surprising, given the rowdy nature of the Second Rhode Island Cavalry, that the consolidation orders should be received with protests. The commanding officer of the First Louisiana Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Harai Robinson, was a strict disciplinarian who would not tolerate the lawlessness habitual to the Second Rhode Island. Robinson and the men to be transferred were on a collision course.

The officers of the Second Rhode Island, despite the kind words Banks had for them, were no help in maintaining order. On the contrary, having refused to apply for commission in the First Louisiana Cavalry, they informed Robinson that he would "never be able to do anything with their men". As far as they were concerned, they considered themselves discharged by the terms of Special Orders no. 209. Robinson, obviously miffed at this unsoldierly attitude, retorted that "no certificate of honorable discharge would be given them if they permitted the men that they had there present to desert before they were consolidated" or allowed any loss of the regimental property they were supposed to turn over to the First Louisiana.³

It took the Rhode Island officers til August 29, 1863, to make lists of men and equipment. On that day, at four in the afternoon, Robinson assembled his men for dress parade. The officers of the Second Rhode Island "were instructed to form their line in front of and facing the First Louisiana Cavalry, 40 yards distant".⁴ The stage was set.

The adjutant of the Louisiana First, Lieutenant Edward B. Hall, then read Special Orders no. 209 in what all witnesses agreed was a clear and understandable manner. There can be little doubt that the Second Rhode Island understood, for a general shout of "No! No!" ran down the line. Robinson immediately assumed command of the Second Rhode Island and ordered sabers to be presented, an order reluctantly obeyed. He placed five of his non-commissioned officers ten paces away from each other. The roll for the Second Rhode Island was then called and as the men came forward they were placed at the left of the non-commissioned officers. Each of the five groups then marched and formed to the left of the five companies which composed the First Louisiana. The situation seemed well in hand.

3 War of the Rebellion, XXVI, Part I, p. 262

4 War of the Rebellion, XXVI, Part I, p. 262

The peace, however, was only apparent. Captain Francis M. Eves, of the First Louisiana, overheard some of the transferred men saying they would be "damned if they would do any duty in the First Louisiana Cavalry, under Colonel Robinson." The men, he reported later, were willing to endure any punishment rather than serve.

The next day showed how far they were willing to go. Lieutenant Thomas Maher, regimental quartermaster, was receiving the horses from the Second Rhode Island when he realized that the horses were being turned loose by the men from the Second as soon as he had received them. They were also carrying off other regimental property. He reported the behavior to Robinson who rode down to the encampment of the Second and found the men sitting about the ground. He ordered them to join their company. Not a single man obeyed.

The Second Rhode Island was now in open mutiny. Not only did no man obey Robinson's order, but two of them got up and said: "Colonel, we have made up our minds that, as we enlisted in the Second Rhode Island Cavalry, we will, by God, serve in no other. We will not go. Do as you like; but, by God, we won't serve." 5

Faced thus with open rebellion, Robinson ordered the First Louisiana to fall under arms. He marched his men to the camp of the Second Rhode Island, one company mounted and three on foot. While the cavalry encircled the camp, the men on foot lined up facing the mutineers. Robinson then ordered the mutineers to join their respective companies. Having given the order in English, Spanish, and French, he had an interpreter repeat it in German. Not one man moved.

Robinson ordered them to rise and form a line or face immediate execution. The order was finally obeyed, but, sensing the mutinous spirit still at large, Robinson chose the two who had used particularly seditious language the night before. He asked one: "You are the spokesman for the men this morning, and are urging them to mutiny. Do you refuse to obey my order?" The reply was terse: "Not more than the rest of them." The two ringleaders were turned over to the guard. Their hands were tied behind their backs their eyes blindfolded. Adjutant Hall, appointed provost marshall for the occasion, gave the order; Company F, under the command of Second Lieutenant Jules A. Masicot carried it out. Privates Richard Murphy, alias Dick Smith, and Frederick Freeman, alias William Davis, fell dead. It had taken Robinson half an hour from the time he called his men to suppress the mutiny. 6

5 War of the Rebellion, XXVI, Part I, 263.

6 War of the Rebellion, XXVI, Part I, 266.

This was not to be the end of the affair, however. On September 4, the irate governor of Rhode Island, James Y. Smith wrote Secretary of War, Stanton demanding an explanation for the disbanding of the Second Rhode Island Cavalry. "The officers so summarily mustered out"; he remonstrated would "lose rank by date of commission" and the men would "lose their identity with their native state." ⁷

The governor's annoyance had turned to wrath on November 7, when he wrote Stanton again. His first letter had been answered only by a copy of General Banks' order. This offhanded dismissal of his protest angered him. "This is a matter, sir, which cannot be lightly dropped and thought no more of," he exploded. "The order was an act of injustice to the men and an injustice to Rhode Island." He urged transferring the men to the First Rhode Island Cavalry which was greatly in need of soldiers and which was not, like the First Louisiana, "in every way distasteful" to the men involved. The Second Rhode Island had been treated in a disgraceful fashion. "Yet these men are volunteers. I will ask your own judgment, should they be treated so? Do not drafted men even receive better treatment?" ⁸

The governor soon received the answer to his question. Major-General Banks' report, justifying the transfer of the Second Rhode Island was favorably endorsed by General H. W. Halleck who opined that "it should be allowed to stand, at least for the present." And Banks had already approved the sternness with which Robinson had put down the mutiny. ⁹ Rhode Island would not go unsmoothed, however; on December 5, 1863, the Assistant Adjutant General, Thomas M. Vincent, informed General Banks that Special Orders no. 209 had been approved by Halleck, but that as soon as the Third Rhode Island Cavalry arrived in Louisiana the enlisted men of the Second should be transferred to the Third, just as Governor Smith had requested.

⁷ War of the Rebellion, XXVI, Part I, 270.

⁸ War of the Rebellion, XXVI, Part I, 271.

⁹ War of the Rebellion, XXVI, Part I, 269.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PATTERNS IN VERMILIONVILLE
(1823-1825)
Richard Dowlings

Official recording of transactions within the parish of Lafayette began in the early 1820's. A single book contains all the records of transactions done between the founding of Vermillionville and the year 1823 which stands out as the starting point for massive official notarization of transactions.

The man who notarized transactions between 1823 and 1825 was Thomas B. Brashear, the judge for the parish of Lafayette and, therefore, the notary ex officio. His office was located on the bridge over the Vermilion River, a somewhat unusual place for an office.

Since there was apparently only one notary, all of the notary acts follow the same form. They begin with the date followed by the name of the notary, in this case Thomas B. Brashear; next, the name and parish of the vendor and the name and parish of the vendee (order of vendee and vendor sometimes reversed). This information is then followed by a sentence naming and describing the item being sold, the price of the item, and the way in which payment is to be made. Finally, witnesses are listed, and the deal was concluded with a handshake and the affixing of names to the document. The bargainers signed on the bottom right, the two witnesses signed on the left; under both, in the center, the notary affixed his name.

These documents shed light on some interesting aspects on education; for example, the low level of literacy. Among the 100 transactions recorded by Brashear from March 17, 1824 until September 20, 1824, there were only 28 in which both people involved could sign their names.¹ In the other seventy-two, at least one person, and in most cases all involved, could only affix a mark, an "X", to the document. Less than 33 per cent could sign their names.

There is no indication that the slightly less than 33 per cent who could read and write, possessed this ability in any language but English which was the target language in all of the transactions. Judge Brashear himself was the exception: on a few occasions, such as Notary #91, he wrote the transaction in French.²

¹ Notarial Acts---Parish of Lafayette, Old Series, Vol. 1A. Acts 1-400, Acts 206-306.

² Ibid., Act 91.

The transactions of the notary fall into several distinct categories which reflect the style of life and the social organization of the community. The largest of these groups involves the buying and selling of slaves. Because of the agricultural activity, especially in sugar cane, the slave trade was crucial: 26.9 per cent of the transactions examined concerned the buying and selling of slaves. The total amount of money exchanged in 35 randomly selected slave sales (individual prices and ages varying greatly) during 1823-1825 was \$16,631. Women accounted for 58.9 per cent of the slaves sold. The most desirable age for a woman seems to have been from the mid-teens through the twenties. The most expensive woman, a twenty-year old, was bought by Joseph Landry from Celestin Landry for \$825.³ At the lower end of the price scale one found very small children and women over age thirty. Two such examples were the sale by Ursin Patin of a thirty-two year old woman for \$250,⁴ and the sale of a young girl, age five, for \$150 by Veuve A. Breaux.⁵

When women were sold, mother and child or children were sold together. When this happened, the buyer seems to have obtained a bargain price: one Villquin bought a twenty-eight year old mother and her four children, two girls age ten years and six months, and two boys, ages seven and four, all for \$880.⁶ The average price for prime-aged women, however, was about \$550.

The prices for males also varied depending on age. The prime ages were the mid-teens through the thirties, after which value sharply declined. A fourteen-year old boy, purchased by Fran Mouton, brought the highest price for a male--\$1,010.00.⁷

When a man bought a slave, he was given certain guarantees by the former owner. These usually included a guarantee that no one else had a claim on the slave and that he was free from diseases. In return, the owner was expected to forefill certain obligations which included sheltering, clothing, and feeding the slave.

The only professional slave traders in the area seems to have been one Joseph Erwin, who was involved as seller in roughly one-third of the thirty-five transaction examined. The largest number of slaves sold in one transaction was five,⁸ and this sale was conducted by two people from Lafayette parish. Generally the deal involved only one slave and only once was someone from out of state part of the transaction.⁹

³ Ibid., Act 74.

⁴ Vol. 1B, Acts 401-650; Act 641.

⁵ Vol. 1A, Act 217.

⁶ Vol. 1B, Act 507.

⁷ Ibid., Act 401.

⁸ Ibid., Act 507.

⁹ Vol. 1A, Act 182

The next largest category--26.1 per cent of the transactions concerned selling and buying land. In a period of only three years it is rather difficult to determine patterns of selling or buying. Moreover, with the plots often described only as "lots of land", it is difficult to arrive at an average price for a specific amount of land. Despite these problems, some valid deductions can be made.

First, the land measure used was not yet the acre, chain, or other English term, but the arpent. Moreover, a "plantation" was usually not the huge southern plantation which this word usually brings to mind. To the people of Lafayette, a plantation was any farm, regardless of size.

Third, and most important, even in this short time span certain people can be singled out as the most important buyers and/or sellers of land. Especially prominent in this regard were Jean Mouton and Mrs. Valmont Hebert, both of whom sold a great deal of land. Jean Mouton appears on numerous occasions, usually selling only small plots. Mrs. Hebert did not sell as often, but sold on a large scale.

Among the buyers, Michael Broussard stood out above all the rest. Several others appear frequently in land transactions--, for example, Pintal Landry, John Broussard, and Benajale Campbell--both buying and selling.

The methods for purchasing land were as varied as the size of the lots. The preferred method seems to have been "cash in hand", but the vendor often had to settle for different arrangements. Jean Mouton, for example, sold a lot of land for \$170.00, which was to be paid in three yearly installments of one-third the total per year.¹⁰ Usually, however, the time allowed to pay off such debts was somewhat shorter. The man buying on time customarily paid an additional 10 per cent in interest.¹¹

Finally the most desirable location appears to have been on the banks of the Vermilion Bayou; at least one half and probably more of the land sold was located on its banks.

Many of the transactions recorded involved simple loans of money. These composed some 12.7 per cent of the notarial records. The average size loan during this period was about \$350.00. The records were usually quite detailed as to time, or times, for payment, and the size of those payments. Time allowed for payment runs from thirty days on a loan of \$140.¹² to a high of twelve months on one of \$650.¹³ It would logically seem

10 Vol. 1B, Act 649.

11 Vol. 1A, Act 307.

12 Ibid., Act 77.

13 Vol. 1B, Act 425.

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10 Vol. 1B, Act 649.

11 Vol. 1A, Act 307.

12 Ibid., Act 77.

13 Vol. 1B, Act 425.

HEADS OF FAMILIES, ST. MARTIN PARISH
1830 U. S. CENSUS

Compiled by Pearl Mary Segura

St. Martinville

Ounz, R. W.	Delaunay, G.
Ounz, James	Vasseux, P.
Baker, Maj. T J. L.	Henry, Mrs. Fits
Plaquemine, S. B.	Landry, C. H.
Breanst (?), Judge	Allouard and H. Pallais, Mrs.
Delahoussaye, A. P.	Pecoa, J.
Bienvenu, P. S.	Landry, J. J. H.
Derbes, J. B.	Coons, J.
Foster, Thos.	Watton and Co., E.H.
Dumartrait, A.	Oneto, Jerome
Borella, Marcel	Mallain
Pecoud, S.	Lacoste, Jean
Eastin, R.	Bernier, A.
Rousseau, J. J.	Wilson, R.
Tertrou, L.	Fontenette, Mrs.
Paris, J. J. C.	Bienvenu, Mrs. Devince
Lombard	Lebesque, P.
Coubrough, Wm.	Aubert, Mrs.
Potter, P.	Bijeau, Mrs. Augte
Veasey J.	Chauvet
Prados (?), J. Bte.	Peabody, C. C.
Devalcourt, S.	Kerlegand, Miss
Constant, J. C.	Sandos, D.
Bruno, A.	Nanette, (f. w. of C)
Mercier, A. (?)	Greig, W.
Dutel, Joseph (?)	Sandos, J. H.
Cesar, _____	Rigeau, Mrs.
_____ noir, _____	Olivier, Duclosel

Hayes, John	Broussard, Philémon
Gonsoulin, Harpin	Broussard, Pierre
Leleu, Ls.	Broussard, Josepha
Migues, Bd., Jr.	Broussard, Rosemd
Villatoro, Joseph	Broussard, Josepha, fils
Migues, Salvador	Louvière, Joseph
Migues, Salvador, Jr.	Blanchard, Marin
Migues, Thos.	Hébert, Placide
Migues, Jean	Darby, Fs. St. Marc
Cornay, Fs.	Romero, N ^{as}
Romero, Bd.	Lopes, Mrs. Jean
Romero, Mrs. Jean	Dupérier and Segura Plan.
Villatoro, Jean	Dupérier, F. H.
Villatoro, Mrs.	Louis, Jean (m. of. c)
Segura, Fs., Jr.	Villatoro, Manuel
Segura, Fs., Sr.	Darby, Jean
Segura, Raphael	Hebert, Nas. Math ^w
Villatoro, Gabriel	Mélençon, Julien
Broussard, Ed. A.	Riggs, Eli
Dauterive, Vallière	Thériot, Fs.
Dubuclet, Capt.	Uval, Fs.
Dauterive, Ante	Dorsey, John
St. Claire, Benoit	Bonin, Bte.
Dauphine, Baron	Singleton, Geo.
Bonin, Bte.	Guilbeau, Joseph
Bonin, Joseph	Prince, Ante.
Broussard, Edouard	Gilbert, Ami
Bourgeois, Joseph	Decouse, Hilre.
Gonsoulin, Mrs.	Louvière, Fs. X ^{er} .
Broussard, Leon	Martin, Paul A.
Bartieu, Mrs.	Fenwick, Joseph
Broussard, Don Louis	Bonin, Jean Bte.
Rousseau and Tertrou's Plan.	Dugas, Eloi
Broussard, Eloi J.	Louvière, Benjn.
Broussard, Armand	Delahoussaye, Ove.
Davis, R. J.	Delahoussaye, Théodule
Braud, Donat	Fontenette, Jques.
Broussard, Mrs. A ^e	Delahoussaye, Chevr.
Balluc(?) and Thomas	Decuir, Max ⁿ .

Beauvais, Fs.
Devince Thémoléon
Gonsoulin, Dermencourt
Gonsoulin, Joseph
Dugas, Orélien
Louvière, Fs.
Louvière, Fs. Jr.
Louvière, Silver
Bonin, Moïse, fils
Boudreau, Joseph
Bonin, Pierre
Bonin, Benjn.
Bonin, Moise
Labauve, Pierre
Malet, Mrs.
Beauvais, Jean Bte.
Dugas, Bte.
Dugas, Louis
Hebert, Gilbert
Labauve, Joseph
Vincent, Charles
Vincent, Andre
Vincent, David
Broussard, Eloi
Broussard, Camile
Declouet, N.
LeBlanc, Désiré
LeBlanc, Jacques
LeBlanc, Jques, C.
Berard, Jean
Bonin, Louis
Dugas, Eloi, fils
Savoy, Mrs. Amédée
François, R. Plantation
Pellerin, Ed.
Harry, Jacob
Dorré, François
Landry, Joseph
Le normand, Marin
Delacroix, Fs. D.
Garrigue, Jean, Sr.
Gonsales, Pierre
Garrigue, Jean, Jr.
Garrigue, Fs.
Badot, Narcise
Randolph, Isaac
Lopes, Fs.
LeBlanc, Ante.
LeBlanc, Ed.
LeBlanc, Norbert
Babineau, Joseph D.
Landry, Valentin
Segura, Eloi
Gondrant, Nas.
Decuir, Godefoy
Decuir, Batthe
Abat, A., Plantation
Osenne, Ursin
Cormier, Nas.
L'Abbé, Mrs.
Bourque, Zenon
Thériot, Chs.
Lidey, Peter
Lasalle, Pierre
Boudereau, Joseph
(Osène) Chalinette
Babineau, Valliere
Dupuy, Michel
L'Aigle, Joseph
Lavillebeuvre, Charles
Aubry, Martin
Thériot, Chs.
Hébert, Ed.
Leleu, Ed.
Olivier, Chs. Duclol
Bienvenu, A. Devince
Bienvenu, Therce
Bienvenu, Théodore
Deterville, Mrs.
Vébre, Eugène

Ménard, André	Broussard, Zephirin
Tousec, Geo	Martin, Michel
Tousec, Geo., fils	Soignier, Gilbert
Dorré, Joseph	Uval, Placide
Dorré, Jacques	Gaspard, Ve Simon
Roy, Pierre	Breau, Fs.
Richard, Urbain	Martin, Valéry
Dorré, Jacques Ls.	Broussard, Ursin
Artache, Ante	Western, John S.
Ménard, Gaspard	Callais, Joseph
Menard, André Gaspd	Hebert, Henry
Plaisance, Balthasar	Inbot, (?), Ed.
Sauveur, Fs.	Melenccon, Jean
Champagne, Ante	Mélenccon, Pierre
Pommier, Louis	Bernard, Fs.
Ulain, Pierre	Turpin, W.
Fenian, Ve. Joseph	Builliard, Dr.
Mayard, Maxin	André, Grégoire
Poirier, Julien	Bernard, Ervilien
Judice, Max.n	Dégetre
Fredericks, John	Landry, Raphael
Flotte, Louis	Bonin, Hippolite
Goysalenne, Joseph	Landry, Leon
Veillion, Doct ^r (?)	Begenot, Mrs.
Devince, Thimicourt	Begenot, Alexdre.
Thériot, Joseph	Begenot, Jean
Poriot, Hortere	Breau, Eugène
Potier, Charles	Grevemberg, Célestin
Potier, Mrs. Chs.	Stirling, Jean Bte.
Bouillion, Jn. Bte.	Delhomme, Chevr.
Broussard, Silvestre	Declouet, Jollivet
Guilbeau, Julien	Gathe, Christophe
Babineau, Jn. Bte.	Boutain, Bte.
Louis, Jean (f. m. of c.)	Gathe, François
LeBlanc, Fs.	Bonnet, Jean Louis
Babineau, Alexdre.	Bonnet, Jean Louis, père
Thibodeau, Isaac	Gathe, André
Thibodeau, Vital	Babineau, Maxn.
Thibodeau, Elise	Breau, Hippolite
Thibodeau, Bte.	Denois, Cadet

Roy, Solastie
Roy, Lufroy
Dominjo, J. F.
Delhomme, Ante.
Latiollais, Joseph
Nesat, Auge.
Nesat, Ante.
Delhomme, Ed.
Delhomme, Charles
Delhomme, Alexdre
Bergeron, Pierre
Guidros, Jn. Bte.
Kidder, Benjn.
Bergeron, Célestin
Maurice, Alexis
Bodin, Valmon
Judice, Séraphin
Delahoussaye, Ove. Plan.
Steen, Elias
Steen, Elisabeth
Bergeron, Lucien
Moore, Wm., Plantation
Guilchrist, Mrs. G.
Declouet, Célestin Pre.
Chautin, Jacques A
Pacot, François
Bergeron, Mrs. Pre.
Cochrane, Sam'l
Hargrader, Michel
Mayer, André
Castille, Joseph
Lagrange, Henry
Dejean, Joseph
Girard, Bte.
Duralde, Claude
Marcel, Etienne
Journet, Pierre
Duralde, Léandre
Lastrapes, Chs.

Picoud, Flacher
Soudry, Martin
Agnelle, Joseph
Zeringue, Daniel
Broussard, Polain
Tuillier, Jean Marie
Robichaud, Alexdre.
Guidry, Jean
Collet, Louis
Callais, Mrs. Bte.
Duval, Mrs. Cyril
Guidry, Pierre
Guidry, Alexdre.
Doucet, Maurice
Mélancon, Alexdre
Patin, Marcellin
Patin, Joseph
Mélencon, Mrs. Chs.
Martin, Joseph
Neills(?), Mrs. Isaac
Dupuy, Jean Bte.
Patin, Onésime
Semere, Louis
Guidry, Olivier, fils
Semere, Mrs. Urbin
Guidry, Olivier
Semere, Mrs. Bte.
Thibodeau, Mrs. Cyril
Thibodeau, Placide
Thibodeau, Mrs. Nas.
Mélencon, Mrs. Naclet
Bernard, Edouard
Broussard, Mrs. Pierre
Robichaud, Julien
Broussard, Alexdre.Pre.
Latiollais, Leon
Hillaire (f. m. of c.)
L'Eculler, Elie
Melenccon, Marcellin

Braud, Agricol	Barras, Hippolyte Valéry
Cayet, Mrs. Jean	Barras, Hippolyte
Cormier, Raphaël	Vincent, Mrs.
Rees, David	Barras, Julien
Guilbeau, Mrs. Alexre.	Bigeau, Orélien
Normand, Alexdre.	Lapeigne, André
Castille, Joseph	Fabvre, Jacques
Castille, Jarvais	Martin, John
Castille, Joseph, fils	Martine, Derouselle
Thibodeau, Jean	Bourge, Mrs.
Castille, Zénon	Palfrey, John
Bourgeois, Etienne	Fontenette, Zénon
Braud, Alexde	Fontenette, Nanette
Thibodeau, Benjn	Belaire, Narcise
Uval, Valmon	Christe
Thibodeau, Narcise	Pellerin, Chatillion
Barras, Mrs. Valéry	Scoffier
Dupuy, Elise	Pellerin, Caserien (?)
Dupuy, Pierre	Moreau, Mrs. Cadet
LeBlanc, Silvestre	Thomas, Doct ^r .
Thibodeau, Placide	Bérard, Bte.
Guilbeau, Mrs. Jean Chs.	Barras, Alexdre.
Cormier, Michel, fils	Nee, Dr. and Benoit, St. Clair
Guilbeau, Michel	Lalime, François
Vils, Philip	Chretien, G & D ^c
Vils, Chs. and Naserc	Hatchin, Wm.
Declouet, Albert	Lenormand, Ursin
Barras, Bte.	Lenormand, Chartie.
Trahan, Denis	Champagne, Fs.
Trahan, Charlite	Olier, Ed.
Méléoncon, Alexdre	Lenormand, Norbert
LeBlanc, Joseph	Henriot, Charles
Thériot, Justilien	Dorré, Jacques, père
Vils, Mrs. Philip	Picard, Eloi
Ducrest, Mrs. Joseph	Picard, Hippolyte
Breau, W.	Judice, Troisile
Lemoine, W.	Judice, Désiré
Potier, Fs.	Declouet, Francis
Fagot, Chs.	Rochon, Ed.
Bertrand, Christophe	Fondal, Francis
Ledoux, Augte.	Francis, Pétion

Hollier, Furcy	Romero, Mrs. Jean
Landry, Joseph	Conrad, F. D. Plantan
Landry, Charles	DeBlanc, Cre.
Landry, Darcourt	DeBlanc, Maxn Dlle
Chrétien, Mrs. Gd. Plan ⁿ	DeBlanc, Despanet
Romero, Ante., Sr.	Dudley, Doct ^r Joseph
Garrigue, Joseph, Sr.	Deane, W. .
Romero, Jean	Bronnais, W
Hébert, Ed ^d	

CHIME OF BELLS IN CATHOLIC CHURCH BLESSED

(Special to the Times-Democrat)

St. Martinville, May 6.—The handsome Church of St. Martinville was the scene last Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock of a ceremony which will not be forgotten easily by those who were privileged to witness it. The splendid chime of bells, the gift of generous friends, was blessed with the solemn rites of the Catholic Church. Rev. J. M. Jouan of New Iberia performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. J. Trainor, deacon, and the Rev. J. M. Langlois, as subdeacon. The Rev. Aug. Thebault, pastor of St. Martinville, acted as master of ceremonies. The other members of the clergy who assisted at this impressive ceremony were the Rev. Father Barbe, vicar of Breaux Bridge, and the Rev. A. S. Mauret, vicar of St. Martinville.

The three bells, decked in white tulle and wreathed and garlanded with flowers rested on an elevated platform in front of the sanctuary outside the Communion rail. Long streamers of white ribbon, adorned with flowers, were attached to each bell, for the purpose of ringing it there and then, at the conclusion of the blessing. When the mellow notes floated on the air and filled with silver harmony the spacious church, crowded to the doors, a responsive thrill of joy went up from all those Christian hearts which had so ardently desired to hear from the belfry of their elegant church the monitory voices of those vigilant sentinels. It was a festive day for St. Martinville. These church bells are a new and graceful ornament to the town, and the people, taking a laudable pride in the recent acquisition, betokened their appreciation by gathering in large numbers to witness the ceremony of the blessing. The parish of St. Martinville is in charge and under

the zealous care of Father Aug. Thebault, one of the most gifted priests of the Archdiocese. The thorough manner in which he conducted the long and various portions of the ceremony showed his mastery of the Roman ritual. Father Thebault, ably assisted by Father A. S. Mauret, has endeared himself to the parishioners of St. Martinville.

The principal bell was given by the Ferrans, one of the best known Catholic families in St. Martinville, in memory of their lamented son, Ange Marie, after whom the bell is named. The second bell is the gift of the Levert family, whose constant aim is to help Father Thebault in beautifying and improving the church at which they are devout worshipers. The bell donated by the Leverts is christened Stephana, in honor of their little daughter, Stephanie. The third bell is the gift of the parishioners and is named after the popular pastor. The dainty figures of the godmother, tiny girls belonging to the respective families of the donors, served not a little to shed a pleasant luster upon the festivity.

The sermon was preached by Father E. C. De la Morinière, S. J., of Grand Coteau. He addressed the audience first in French, then in English, at the pastor's request. It was a very eloquent address and was very much appreciated by both clergy and congregation.

At 5 p. m. the ceremony, which had lasted two hours, was concluded and the vast crowd poured out of the beautiful church.



St. Martin-of-Tours

SOUTHWESTERN'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Thomas J. Arceneaux

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the father of agricultural extension, came to Louisiana in 1885 after having served as professor of Agriculture, then as president of Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. After several years of service as an agricultural agent for a large land company in Louisiana, he was employed by the United States Department of Agriculture to develop a program to bring to the farmers the results of agricultural research. That period, right after the turn of the century, was indeed a very critical one for the American farmers and especially so for the cotton growers of the South who were then facing the serious threat of the cotton boll weevil. Thus, in 1903, under Doctor Knapp's direction, a demonstration farm was established in Terrell, Texas, and it was that small but significant project that gave birth to our now well developed nation-wide agricultural extension service.

L. E. Perrin, who served as Special Agent for Louisiana during the early days of agricultural extension, acknowledges the role, small but none-the-less significant, that Southwestern played in the development of that vital agricultural service:

The original plan of demonstrations in Texas included a complete farm of some 50 acres which was later transferred to Louisiana supervision. It was in the middle of the piney woods near Singer. Owing to the difficulty to get labor so close to saw-mills, and better opportunity existing, Dr. Knapp made arrangement to have the farm (32 acres) adjoining the Lafayette Industrial Institute (now the University of Southwestern Louisiana) run on the demonstration plan. The equipment was transferred from Singer, and the same man kept in charge of operations. The second year, the supervision from the Lake Charles office being somewhat difficult, I was asked if I could direct the operations by visiting once or twice a month and leaving instructions. I assented, asking only to be given "Carte Blanche." That was in May. At the end of December I showed a profit of \$800. net, figures from the books of the institution. I had

grown truck on six acres and sold same to students' mess room at a discount of 30 per cent from the price asked by the town dealers. The following year showed \$1550 net.

The joke was on me one day on that farm. Being in the field, Dr. Stephen, the president of the institution and State Senator H. Gueydan happened to come along where corn, cotton, oats, etc., were grown on acre plots. Of course I was introduced to the senator, a very kind gentleman whom I still count as most friendly to me, and he asked me if I were sure the plots were of an acre each. My rejoinder was that anyone doubting was allowed to measure them. It was very hot that day, about 11 a.m. He told Dr. Stephen shortly after, that that Frenchman had no sense of humor!¹

It is, therefore, evident that, from its beginnings, Southwestern played a vital role in the agricultural development of our state and nation. Today, the U. S. L. College of Agriculture, is still contributing, through its many graduates, to the agricultural progress of Louisiana, of the country and of the world. Its graduates are to be found everywhere, helping to solve problems far more serious than those faced by the nation, when, at the invitation of Dr. Knapp, more than half a century ago, Southwestern participated in a beginning cultural program that, in time, became the Agricultural Extension Service.

Dr. Edwin Lewis Stephens, Southwestern's first president, in accepting Dr. Knapp's request for assistance during the early phase of the Agricultural Demonstration Program, made Southwestern one of the first colleges in the nation to cooperate in the formation of our now well developed Agricultural Extension Service a service which has literally revolutionized American agriculture and contributed greatly in making the United States the leading food and fiber producer of the world.

¹ Proceedings, Silver Anniversary Meeting, Cooperative Demonstration work, 1903-1928, Houston, Texas, February 5-7, 1929. Extension Service, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. College Station, Texas, 1929.

RELEASE OF PHILIPPE WISSE TO CATHERINE WISSE DUCREST,
1801

Contributed by André Mouton

This day the 10th of the month of August of the year eighteen and one, before me, Louis Charles De Blanc, Captain of Infantry, Civil and Military commander of the post of Attakapas and dependences, in default of public notary residing in the said locality assuming the aforesaid function; has appeared in person one Philippe Wisse, a planter of this district, who declares and confesses in the best form of right and as the case may require, having given by these presents ample and sufficient release to his sister, here present, Catherine Wisse, widow of Armand Ducrest deceased, of a certain quantity of land measuring thirteen arpents from on ordinary depth, situated on the eastern part of the Teche at La Pointe, today bounded on the upperline by Silvoine Broussard, and on the lower line by Théodore Babino, which said track of land, mentioned in the act, at the time of surveying only ten and two-thirds arpents were to be found the said parties having settled amicably the deficiency of the two and one third missing arpents, by the payment of the quantity and sum of one hundred dollars which the said Phillippe Wisse declares having received as compensation for the said portion of land, of which said sum he gives also a release to the said Widow Armand Ducrest.

Finally the said parties declare reciprocally to give to each other full release and discharge as necessary for all affairs whatever, having terminated regularly all their claims. Especially the said Philippe Wisse will not claim anything from the said Widow Armand, nor from her ayant causes, at any time nor for any cause whatever, her p rternal and maternal rights, administered by the deceased Louis Armand Ducrest her husband; the said Widow Armand declaring also on her behalf, that neither she, nor her descendants, have any right nor claim against the said Philippe Wisse, regard to the exchange of six arpents of land front on both sides on the Bayou Tech he made by act passed before this office, with one Silvain Broussard, and whose titles from the government were sent in favor of her said husband; and, in word, giving to themselves reciprocally, as mentioned here, a complete discharge, both parties being satisfied as to the terms.

It having been agreed between the parties, made and passed at the said locality of Attakapas, the aforesaid day, month and year in presence of Olivier de Vezin, Jean-Baptiste Peytavin du Bousquet, Louis Judice and Marin le Normand, assisting witnesses, who have signed with the contracting parties, or who not knowing how to write have made their ordinary mark and me Commander, for which I vouch. Thus signed Wisse

Mark of Widow Armand Ducrest
Olivier de Vezin
Peytavin DuBousquet
Louis Judice
Marin Le Normand
& Louis de Blanc

Delivered as a correct and true copy from the original deposited in the Office of Commander of Attakapas, this 19th August 1801.

(Signed) Louis DeBlanc

MARRIAGE SUPERSTITIONS

Louise Darnall

Finding and catching a man has always been a feminine preoccupation. Creole and Acadian girls were no exception, and local folklore was there to assist them.

On the first Friday of the month, a single girl must place her right foot on the footboard of the bed and say, "Today, the first Friday of the month, I place my foot on the footboard and I pray the great St. Nicholas to make me meet the one I am to marry." Then she must jump into the bed without touching the floor, lie on her right side, her hand over hear heart, and fall asleep without talking, without laughing, without moving. She will see her future husband in her dreams.

A single girl who could flip a pancake perfectly on Mardi Gras, would marry within the year. And if all failed there was always, as a last resort, the wearing of the right apparel:

If red garters you do wear
You will marry a millionaire,
If your garters are all yellow
You will never want for a fellow.

NAPOLEON'S SOLDIERS IN AMERICA.

By Simone de la Souchère Deléry.
(Gretna: Pelican Publishing Company, 1972. x, 214 pp. \$8.95.)

In the aftermath of the debacle at Waterloo, the Bourbon restoration and the imprisonment of Emperor Napoleon in a damp stockade at remote St. Helena, the world of the proud, imperial soldier lay in shambles. Once lionized, he was placed on half pay and expected to forsake the Empire. But across the ocean beckoned the refuge of thousands of his disillusioned countrymen--a land where new beginnings could be attempted and old memories nurtured. A few of Napoleon's comrades-in-arms emigrated to Philadelphia and small, but ill-fated colonies were founded in Alabama and Texas. But most of Bonaparte's gallants eventually made their way to New Orleans, a city indigenously French in culture and tradition albeit American in jurisdiction.

The self-exiled stalwarts gathered in cafes, on dimly-lit patios, and along the levee to alternately reminisce about imperial triumphs and dream of future exploits. Some were outright braggarts, like General Amable Humbert, a chronic nuisance who made a bore of himself, but proved a hero in the Battle of New Orleans. The most mysterious was Charles Lallemand, who plotted shadowy schemes against Spanish Texas. The enigmatic Allemand planted a fledgling outpost at Champ d'Asile, Texas, then abandoned it to continue his ill-defined intrigues. His bedraggled colonists straggled back to the Crescent City, given timely aid by General Humbert and the pirate Jean Lafitte. Among the most illustrious but disappointing of the Bonapartist exiles was the emperor's nephew, Achille Murat, who, because he was either hopelessly eccentric, or because he was the only normal emigrant in a city overridden with eccentric old soldiers, proved unpopular in New Orleans. He moved to Baton Rouge and then to Tallahassee, Florida, both of which honor his memory with shiny glass Prince Murat Motels.

Even the less-distinguished of the displaced fighting men brought valuable skills to their New World sanctuary. They became teachers, architects, drillmasters, songwriters, printers, and judges. One became a state senator; another chief engineer for the state of Louisiana.

Today, Napoleon's memory is kept alive in Louisiana in street names (Napoleon, Murat, Marengo, Milan, Jena, Austerlitz), a town (Napoleonville), a plantation (Austerlitz), and a fine old bar at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis Streets (the Napoleon House).

Attracted by the runestone in a rustic Louisiana graveyard, Mme. Deléry probed musty family manuscripts, portraits and mementoes, archives and parish court records, as well as secondary sources, to capture the sounds, smells and colors surrounding these adventurous men transplanted into a foreign but hauntingly familiar land. The book is unfootnoted, written in the style of the layman rather than the specialist, but includes an adequate bibliography. The work was widely praised in France, where it was originally published, and should prove of equal interest to American readers, especially devotees of French Louisiana.

Glen Jeansonne

University of Southwestern Louisiana

A NOVEL TRIP

New Iberia Enterprise

Saturday, October 25, 1902

Mr. R. S. McMahon and W. E. Satterfield made a novel trip to Abbeville Thursday morning last in an Automobile, the time made was one hour and fifty minutes allowing ten minutes for oiling at Erath. The natives along the route were completely astounded, and their surprise and consternation in some instances was shown in the most ludicrous manner. On arriving at Abbeville the auto was turned over to Dr. Young, who purchased it and the gentlemen returned by the train. This is the first trip ever made to that thriving town in an auto and the gentlemen are the pioneers of this wonderful method of locomotion.

SOUTH LOUISIANA CHURCH RECORDS

Reverend Donald J. Hebert

Louisiana is truly a genealogist's paradise, with records dating back two and a half centuries. Those records, moreover, are generally quite complete, having escaped the ravages of time, fire, war, flood, and neglect. Louisiana law also aids and abets the ancestor-seeker since in this state a woman preserved her identity and her maiden name is generally recorded.

Most beginners wonder where to start tracing a family tree. Probably the easiest way to begin is to obtain the names of as many ancestors as possible from reliable family sources. The researcher should then validate the information through actual records of marriages, baptisms, births, and deaths, available in churches and in civil archives. Marriage records, which ordinarily name the parents of the spouses, make tracing a family line rather easy and rapid.

The earliest church records in Louisiana are those of New Orleans which date back to the early 1720's. Those of Natchitoches begin in 1725, and those of Pointe Coupée in 1728. In Southwest Louisiana records begin in the middle of the eighteenth century. The St. Martinville records, for example, begin in 1756. The church was not founded till 1765, but priests and missionaries labored in the area much earlier and left records which contain a wealth of information. The Opelousas church records begin in 1776, when the church was founded, and provide much information as to the origin and family background of the settlers.

Those St. Martinville and Opelousas records indicate the place of origin of the settlers. They record the origin of the three hundred Canary Islanders settled near New Iberia with names like: Dominguez (now Domingue), Garcia, Lopez, Hernandez, Martin, Martel, Perez, Rodriguez, Truxillo, Aleman Alvarado (now Albarado), Falcon, Gonzales, Quintero, Romero, Diaz, Sanchez, Plazencia (now Plaisance), Mendoza, Nunez, Aguilar (now Aguillard). From those records we learn that the Abscher (now Abshire) were Germans who came here from Pennsylvania; the Andrus or Andrews came from the Carolina's;

the Arnaud from Turin; the Bells from S. Carolina; the Bertrands from Montreal, Canada; the Berwicks, from England; the Biggs, from Ireland; the Bonins, from Grenoble, France; the Choates, from N. Carolina; the Clarks, from Ireland; the Depouans, from Quebec, Canada; the Racas, from Italy; the Gradenigo, from Italy; the Rees, from Pennsylvania; the Venables, from New Jersey; the Walkers, from Philadelphia; the Amys, from France; the Meichs (now Meche) from Germany; the Pshalls, (now Faul) from Germany; the Ponts, (now Andrepon) from France; the Carruthers (Credeur) from Virginia and Pennsylvania; the Carlinis (now Carlin) from Italy; the Marques (Marks) from Germany; the DeVidrine (now Vidrine) from France; the Theller (Taylor) from Germany; and the Chetelys (now Stelly) from Germany.

The church records are invaluable in genealogical research, but much time can be saved if the genealogist knows something of the history and growth of the church. For example, South Louisiana records for the period preceding 1825 can be found only in St. Martinville, Opelousas, Grand Coteau (established in 1819) and Vermilionville (established in 1821).¹ The following list should be of help in locating records.

	<u>DATE ESTABLISHED</u>	<u>DATE RECORDS BEGIN</u>
St. Martinville ²	1765	1756
Opelousas	1770's	1776
Grand Coteau	1819	1819
Lafayette	1821	1821

¹ The earliest civil records of this same area are at the courthouse in St. Martinville whose records begin in 1760 and in Opelousas where the records date to 1807. Opelousas records that date before 1807 are to be found in the State Archives in Baton Rouge. These records date from 1768 to 1807.

² Earlier records are found in Pointe Coupée (New Roads), Natchitoches, or in New Orleans, but especially at Pointe Coupée whose missionaries often served the area of Southwest Louisiana.

	<u>DATE ESTABLISHED</u>	<u>DATE RECORDS BEGIN</u>
New Iberia	1838	1838
Abbeville ³	1845	1854
Patterson	1846	1848
Breaux Bridge	1847	1847
Charenton	1848	1839
Arnaudville	1853	1854
Ville Platte	1854	1854
Washington	1855	1868
Franklin	1857	1854
Youngsville	1859	1859
Iota (was called Pointe-aux-loups)	1892	1867
Eunice ⁴	1890	1869
Church Point	1883	1851
Rayne	1872	1872
Carencro	1874	1874
Crowley	1897	1895
Chataignier ⁵	1869	1905
Mowata ⁶	1905	1907
Lake Charles ⁷	1860	1910

³ The Church and its records burned in 1854. So earlier records were burned. Today all records of all churches are micro-filmed in case of originals being destroyed.

⁴ The 1869 records are from the Church when it was in Chataignier. On Dec. 28, 1905, Fr. Alfred Bacciochi moved the church and records to Eunice.

⁵ The original early records are at Eunice. This church was re-established in 1905.

⁶ A fire on July 12, 1926 destroyed the church which was then at Frey. The marriage records are lost up to 1927. The church was then moved from Frey to Mowata.

⁷ A fire on April 23, 1910 destroyed both the Church and the Courthouse, and all records were thus burned.

DATE ESTABLISHED DATE RECORDS BEGIN

Basile	1921	1921
Mamou 8	1914	1922
Richard	1940	1940

⁸ A fire in 1926 destroyed the earlier records.

**CONTEMPORARY ATTAKAPAS PERSONALITY:
GROVER REES**

Grover Rees is a retired attorney presently residing in Breaux Bridge where he was born on October 31, 1891 to Charles Rees and Ophelia Hardy. He has two sisters, Madel Rees Landry and Jeanne Reese Webre, both of Lafayette, and one brother, Edwin Rees, of Breaux Bridge.

Grover Rees was graduated from the Louisiana State University in 1912 with a Bachelor of Arts degree, and attended the Harvard Law School where he was awarded an LLB and Juris Doctor in 1915.

He was married on August 11, 1924 to Consuelo Broussard. Mr. and Mrs. Rees are the parents of six children: Grover Jr., Robert, David, Albert, Michael, and Anne Rees Gemmell.

He practised law in Houston from 1915 to 1927, and taught at the South Texas Law School from 1923 to 1927. He then became counsel for Gulf Oil Corporations, representing their interest in Columbia, Venezuela, and Europe.

Grover Rees' membership in a wide range of organizations reflect his professional and personal interest. He belongs to the Texas Bar Association, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Louisiana Historical Association, the New Orleans Genealogical and Research Society. A charter member of the Attakapas Historical Association, Mr. Rees also belongs to the Friends of Bangor, an association concerned with the Episcopal Church of Churchtown, Pennsylvania, of which his ancestor Captain John Rees was an incorporator and for which he served as vestryman from 1728 to 1787.

Since retiring to Breaux Bridge, Mr. Rees had pursued actively his interests in genealogy and local history. His "History of Breaux Bridge" appeared in the St. Martinville Teche News of April 2 and April 9, 1959. He has also written sketches of early Acadian settlers.

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THE SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Seventh Annual Conference of the Attakapas Historical Association was held at the Beau Séjour Motel in New Iberia on Saturday, October 27, 1973.

After registration and coffee, the conference was opened by A. Otis Hébert, President of the Association, who conducted a brief business meeting. He then turned the conference over to Vaughn Baker, Vice-president and Conference Program Chairman.

The conference centered on the Attakapas territory in the nineteenth century. Morris Raphael, History Chairman, introduced the first speaker, Dr. James Dormon, of the USL History Department. In "Aspects of Acadian Plantation Life in the Mid-nineteenth Century" Dr. Dormon discussed life on the Avery Island plantation, giving fascinating glimpses into the hardships and pleasures of a frontier plantation.

Harris Periou, Traditions Chairman, introduced Dr. George Reinecke, of the English Department of the University of New Orleans. Dr. Reinecke discussed the life and contribution of Joseph Breaux, Louisiana's first folklorist, Supreme Court justice, and a native of the Attakapas area. Mary Elizabeth Sanders, Genealogy Chairman, introduced Mrs. Roselyn Skittone who traced the genealogy of the Darby family.

After lunch, Mr. John Albert Landry conducted a tour of the Darby plantation which has been recently acquired by the Association.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Emma Maria Philastre has just published The True Story of Eunice, a volume which traces the life and struggles of the settlers from 1894-1960. The book is available from the author (1520 Lawrence Street) or from the publisher, the Eunice News (\$2.00 plus 50¢ for postage).

Zuma Young Salaun offers a reprint of a rare book, The Mistick Krewe: Chronicles of Comus and His Kind, by Perry Young, Mrs. Salaun's father. This history of Mardi Gras was first published in 1931 and has long been out of print. It is available from Claitor's Bookstore in Baton Rouge (\$25.00).

THE OPELOUSAS RIOT OF 1868

Claude F. Oubre

The colorful political campaigns that Louisianians in general, and Acadians in particular, seem to enjoy have on occasion been marred by tragedy. One campaign that resulted into a riot and the subsequent death of a number of individuals occurred in St. Landry Parish during the 1868 presidential campaign. The riot followed a sequence of events which intensified racial, sectional, and political emotionalism during the period of Radical Reconstruction.

St. Landry Parish during that period comprised the present day parishes of Acadia, St. Landry, and Evangeline and boasted four sizeable communities, namely Opelousas, Washington, Plaquemine Brûlé Post Office (present day Church Point), and Flat Town (Ville Platte). The population of the parish was predominantly white, but not in Opelousas and its environs where the black population tended to concentrate. Unlike other areas of the South, Louisiana - and St. Landry in particular - had many free persons of color who were not only land owners but also slave owners before the Civil War. Prominent among the sixteen free persons of color classified as planters in the 1860 census were the Donato brothers, Adolphe, Gustave, and Cornelius. Besides the planters there were also 126 black land owners who farmed their own land in ante bellum St. Landry Parish.¹ Obviously, St. Landry Parish did not fit into the southern stereotype, being primarily a sparsely settled frontier area where the test of a man was his ability to defend himself and his family, and where the white population and the free persons of color had learned to coexist peacefully. This co-existence was threatened when the Civil War ended and the slaves became free.

The ensuing two years were marked by sporadic violence on the part of a few die-hard Confederates, but most citizens of the parish preferred to operate within the law, as might have been

¹ U. S. Bureau of the Census, Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, unpublished population schedules for St. Landry Parish, Louisiana.

expected since former Confederates controlled most of the local offices. With the coming of Radical Reconstruction in 1867, however, the situation changed. Consequently, when delegates were chosen to represent the parish at the Constitutional Convention to be held in 1867 and 1868, the Republican party won all seats on the parish delegation. This election indicated a considerable increase in the party strength following the enfranchisement of the new freedmen and the temporary disfranchisement of their former masters. When the Constitution was submitted to the voters for ratification in mid-April 1868, St. Landry Democrats had regained sufficient strength to defeat the ratification of the document in the parish. Democrats also won most of the local offices as well as every seat on the parish legislative delegation. They were unable, however, to prevent the Warmoth statewide ticket from carrying the parish by a slight majority.²

Both Democrats and Republicans realized that any party which controlled the black vote would control the parish. Consequently both parties attempted to win the support of the black population. Republican orators, both black and white, reminded the newly freed slaves that the party of Lincoln had given them their freedom while the Democratic party was the party of slavery. They warned that if the Democrats won the presidential election, slavery would be reinstated and promised that if a Republican were elected the government would seize the land of the former masters and give each ex-slave forty acres and a mule.

To strengthen its position further, the Republican-controlled legislature prepared an eligibility bill which would remove many Democrats from the offices to which they had been elected.³ The party also decided to step up its organizing and

² Opelousas Courier, April 25, 1868; Opelousas Journal, April 25, 1868.

³ L'Abeille de la Nouvelle Orleans, June 30, 1868 reported that Lieutenant Governor Oscar Dunn, a Negro, excluded Democrats from the legislature by requiring that they take an iron-clad oath that they had never supported the Confederacy. Cited in the Opelousas Journal, July 4, 1868. The Journal also reported on July 11 that one Senator and six House members were denied their seats. House Misc. Doc., 41st Cong., 2nd Sess., No. 154, pt. 1, p. 419. John Amrein testified that while serving as Freedmen's Bureau Agent in Opelousas he ran for the post of Judge in the April election

recruiting program in parishes such as St. Landry where it had failed to gain control of local offices.

In July, a precocious eighteen-year old native of Columbus, Ohio named Emerson Bently moved from St. Mary Parish to St. Landry Parish. Bently, who had little formal education, had grown up in a print shop and learned the printing trade at an early age. He had been employed as a teacher in the Freedmen's Bureau school in St. Mary Parish and had served as a local reporter for the New Orleans Republican. Upon his arrival at Opelousas, Bently helped organize a Freedmen's Bureau school and served as its only teacher. He also joined with Michael Vidal and a man named Durand in publishing the St. Landry Progress, the official parish organ of the Radical Republican party.⁴

Bently very quickly became involved in the effort to recruit blacks to the Republican party. The office of the Progress, a large building owned by Cornelius and Gustave Donato, served as a meeting place for parish Republicans. Every Sunday afternoon from two to four hundred blacks met to discuss loyalty to party and race and list those who had abandoned their race to join the Democrats.⁵ During the week, every effort was made to convince the backslider of the error of his ways.

Not to be outdone, the Democrats organized Democratic clubs and recruited black members. Most of these clubs were integrated, but at least two, the Giant Knights of Washington (with forty-six members and Nelson White as president) and the Sons of Louisiana, limited membership to blacks only. Democrats

but was defeated by both Garrigue and Sittig. However, under the working of the elegibility bill the legislature disqualified Garrigue and Governor Warmoth appointed Armein Judge. Armein's political activity was a direct disobedience of the policy of the Bureau that no agent could engage in political activity. Action by local agents such as this help explain who the Bureau was disliked by most Southerners.

⁴ House Misc. Doc., 41st Cong., 2nd Sess., No. 154. Pt. 1, pp. 406-16.

⁵ Ibid., p. 410.

sponsored free barbecues as a part of their recruiting program and held torch light parades in which the various clubs marched, each with its own distinctive uniform and its own banner. Attracted by this pagentry, enough blacks joined the ranks of the Democrats to give the Republicans cause for concern.⁶ The number of blacks who joined the Democratic party, however, did not satisfy some ex-Confederates who participated in night rides in order to intimidate the black population. Considering the determination of the white population that their former slaves should vote Democrat, it is surprising that overt incidents of intimidation were not more numerous.

As the presidential election drew near, both parties intensified their attacks on each other. On September 5, the St. Landry Progress warned that in case of conflict between the parties the Republicans would reduce the town of Opelousas to cinders. The following day, Sunday, September 6, Bently marched into town at the head of a procession of over seventy armed blacks. During the public meeting which followed the procession Republican orators, including a fiery black preacher named Sam Johnson, called for a march on Washington (Louisiana) the following Sunday to convince the black Democrats in that community that they should become Republicans. This end was to be accomplished at the "point of the

⁶ Opelousas Journal, August 15, 1868 reported that the following day the Sons of Louisiana, an all black club in Opelousas, would complete their organization and elect officers. The Journal also announced that there would be Democratic barbeques held at Cretien Point on August 27 and at Big Cane on August 28. The August 22 issue of the Journal announced a Democratic barbecue at the Junction (Arnaudville) on September 5. The Journal on September 5 reported that on the previous Thursday night, September 3, there had been a big meeting and torchlight parade by the Hancock Guards, the Sons of Louisiana, the Seymour Knights, and the Blair Knights of Washington. The Opelousas Courier, September 12, 1868 reported the membership and officers of the Giant Knights of Washington. That same issue of the Courier announced another Democratic torchlight procession for Thursday, September 17. The Courier on September 19 reported that the second element of the torchlight parade the previous Thursday was the Sons of Louisiana.

bayonet or, if necessary, by burning the town." ⁷

The use of such incendiary admonitions was not limited to the Republicans. The editor of the Opelousas Journal, James W. Jackson, warned that the Republicans

". . . have possession and control of the entire machinery of government. They have the Executive, the Legislative, the Judiciary, and most of the parish governments. All the offices they failed to get by election, they intend to have by operation of the Eligibility Bill. Every Democrat is to be turned out of office and their places filled by Radical carpet-baggers, scalawags and Negroes . . .'Democrats, stand to the polls. If that will not do, stand to your guns'." ⁸

The editor of the Journal frequently used the threats issued by Republicans to fire up the Democrats. For example, on September 12, he admonished:

White men of St. Landry, see that your shot guns, rifles and six shooters are in good condition. The negroes, driven on by the carpet baggers and scalawags among us, are continually talking about their guns; and the valiant Sam Johnson says what they lack in guns they will make up in matches--they are cheap, 5 cents a box. Those who can't shoot can burn.

Then beware, white men. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. So we say again, keep your guns in order. Keep plenty of buckshot and powder on hand. Act on the defensive but if forced to move, move like a whirlwind and sweep everything before you.

⁷ House Misc. Doc. 41st Cong., 2nd Sess., No. 154, pt. 1 p. 414. In direct testimony Bently denied that the blacks were armed but under cross-examination he admitted that many wore pistols in holsters in plain view. He explained that he hadn't considered that being armed because "It is the general habit in that community to carry arms." Opelousas Journal, September 12, 1868.

⁸ Opelousas Journal, September 12, 1868.

These admonitions appeared the day before the proposed march to Washington. The Republicans were determined to prove that they did not fear the Democrats, and the Democrats were determined not to allow the Republicans to intimidate the people of Washington.

The following day, Sunday, September 13, a large body of Republicans gathered in Opelousas and began their march to Washington. They believed that the Democrats would attempt to prevent them from crossing Bayou Carron on the outskirts of Washington and were therefore determined to fight if necessary to enter the town. Many of the marchers were armed with pistols which they wore openly. There were also two wagons in which muskets, rifles, and shotguns were hidden.⁹

Opelousas Democrats wanted to go to Washington to protect the citizens of the town, but feared that if they left Opelousas the Negro women remaining behind would burn the town. Therefore, only approximately twenty Seymour Knights rode to the bridge over Bayou Carron where they met the marching Republicans that they had come to protect the citizens of Washington. The Democrats then moved aside and allowed the Republicans to cross the bridge and march through Washington to the place where they were to hold their meeting. As they marched through Washington the Republicans found that the Washington Democratic Clubs, in uniform, lined the street along the line of march. The tension must have been considerable. Fortunately, neither side precipitated an attack and the rally proceeded rather calmly.¹⁰

Bently, who had helped organize the march and was the only white participating in it, spoke to several of the Democrats who were there observing the meeting. All his expressed their fear that the Republicans would burn the town and insisted this fear was the sole reason for their presence. Bently later testified that although he personally saw less than five hundred armed Democrats that day, he was told that there were over

⁹ House Misc. Doc., 41st Cong., 2nd Sess., No. 154, pt. 1 p. 414, p. 460, testimony of Emerson Bently and Alfred Perodin, deputy sheriff; National Archives, Microcopy 752: "Registers and Letters Received by the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865-1872," Roll 59, p. 374, summary report by Lieutenant Jesse M. Lee. This microcopy, which contains part of Records Group 105, will hereinafter be referred to as Microcopy 752.

¹⁰ House Misc. Doc., 41st Cong., 2nd Sess., No. 154, pt. 1 pp. 408-10. Bently's testimony.

two thousand armed Democrats in the town and in the surrounding woods. The Democrats made no overt threatening gestures simply observing the proceedings, but Bently believed they were there for the sole purpose of intimidating the blacks.

That afternoon, Bently returned to Opelousas, and Solomon Loeb, the President of the Seymour Knights accompanied him part of the way. Loeb reiterated that he and his small band were there to protect the people of Washington. Once in Opelousas, several of the Seymour Knights again accosted Bently and warned him to print only the truth about the Washington meeting because they would hold him accountable for any false impressions created in his editorial.¹¹

During the week following the Washington meeting, the rational minds prevailed. Leaders of the two parties, fearing that another confrontation such as the one at the Bayou Carron bridge would lead to bloodshed, negotiated a truce. They agreed that anyone could attend the public meetings of either party; there would be no more incendiary statements; all disagreements would be submitted to the legal authorities; and there would be neither firearms nor intoxicating beverages at any political meetings. This truce was finally signed by the executive committees of both parties on Saturday, September 19, 1868.¹²

That same day Bently published an editorial about the meeting held in Washington on the previous Sunday. He claimed that two thousand armed Democrats had attempted unsuccessfully to intimidate the Republicans.¹³

¹¹ Ibid., pp. 406-10. Bently's testimony; Microcopy 752, Roll 59, pp. 377-79, deposition by J. H. Overton, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee.

¹² Microcopy 752, Roll 59, p. 380, summary report by Lieutenant Jesse Lee M. Lee.

¹³ All attempts to secure a copy of this article have proved futile. The only known copies were at L.S.U. but they have been lost since the summer of 1972. It is interesting that Bently testified that he also had been unable to locate a copy of his editorial. However he did explain what was in the editorial. House Misc. Doc., 41st Cong., 2nd Sess., No. 154, pt. 1, p. 408.

During the week of September 20, the various Democratic Clubs objected to Bently's version of the confrontation. The Seymour Knights published a resolution on September 26 that ". . . in the editorial report of the 'Progress' of affairs at Washington on the 13th inst., the public mind has been maliciously deceived and falsely misrepresented by the editor of said 'Progress.'"¹⁴ The Democrats also warned that if Bently continued publishing falsehoods they would consider the truce between the parties broken.¹⁵

Sunday, September 27, Bently led some two thousand armed blacks through Opelousas to the picnic grounds where they held a mass meeting and barbecue. Apparently the Democrats considered Bently's action a violation of the truce.¹⁵ At approximately nine on the morning of September 28, three men, Judge James K. Dickson, Cebe Mayo, and a stranger named Williams, went to the school where Bently taught. When Bently saw them he made a move to draw his revolver but stopped when Dickson warned him that such a move would not be wise. Dickson then demanded a retraction of the September 19, Progress editorial. When Bently refused, Dickson struck him on the back and shoulders with a cane and Williams gave him about fifteen blows. Bently then signed a retraction, and the three men left.¹⁶

In the meantime some students fled the schoolhouse screaming that Mr. Bently was being killed. Very quickly the rumor spread through the town and to the surrounding plantations that the Democrats had attacked and killed Bently and one of his Negro students.

¹⁴ Opelousas Courier, September 26, 1868.

¹⁵ House Misc. Doc., 41st Cong., 2nd Sess., No. 154, pt. 1 p. 419, Testimony of John Amrein. Amrein denied that blacks were armed. When he was asked why they had to be reminded by the speaker that there was a truce which forbade the wearing of arms he retracted his testimony and admitted that some did have arms.

¹⁶ Ibid., pp. 410-11; Microcopy 752. Roll 59, p. 381.

When his assailants left, Bently and a few of his students left the school house to be met by a large crowd which had gathered to learn more about the attack. B. R. Gauth, a member of the Democratic Executive Committee, and John Simms, a black Republican who played a prominent role in the April election, were among the first to reach Bently. Simms inquired whether Bently was hurt and received a negative reply. Gauth recommended that Bently immediately file an affidavit with the Justice of the Peace against the men who had assaulted him. Bently agreed and went to the office of Justice of the Peace, D. P. C. Hill.

In the meanwhile Francois D'Avy and Gustave Donato, members of the Republican Executive Committee, and Gustave's brother Cornelius joined the crowd. D'Avy told the assembled crowd, "Now the treaty is broken by them . . . this matter has got to be settled and it must be done today." Realizing the effect of D'Avy's words, Simms shouted "D'Avy, take that back!" D'Avy replied, "Yes! take back, that has always been the way and if we take back, we will have to keep taking back all the time." He then turned to the crowd of assembled blacks and said, "Boys, go out and tell our men to come and assemble here, that there is trouble and it must be settled today." Cornelius Donato, hoping to prevent an armed confrontation between the races, said "D'Avy, keep still!"¹⁷

Around eleven a young black carrying a sword was intercepted on the Washington road. He was brought to the office of the Progress where some of the Republican leaders were assembled. Captain O.H. Violet, the Freedmen's Bureau agent in Opelousas, questioned him in the presence of members of the Republican and Democratic Executive Committees. The youth confessed that Sam Johnson would recognize the sword as a sign that Donato had sent him. He also stated that Gustave Donato had instructed him to tell ". . . Sam Johnson . . . to come to Opelousas with his men at once as there was trouble."¹⁸

By noon armed bands of blacks were gathering to the west, south, and east of Opelousas. As panic swept the community, the

¹⁷ Microcopy 752, Roll 59, pp. 382-83; p. 390, deposition of John Simms; p. 398, deposition of George W. Hudspeth, District Attorney of the 8th Judicial District of the State of Louisiana.

¹⁸ Microcopy 752, Roll 59, p. 384.

city officials rang the court house bell and citizens armed. The civil authorities deputized a band of approximately twenty men under the leadership of Captain Ned Lewis and Captain W. G. May with instructions to disarm all blacks approaching the town.

While this posse was organizing, John Simms and Charles Thompson, the town constable, intercepted several groups of blacks arriving from the surrounding plantations. The blacks had heard that Bently and his students had been murdered. When Simms informed them that such was not the case, they returned peacefully to their plantations.

Apparently Simms was fairly successful in dissuading the blacks in the immediate vicinity of Opelousas from arming. When the posse left town, they started out in a north easterly direction then swung west to the N. S. Garland plantation, and in their circuit, met several bands of blacks, but none under arms. When they moved South to the Bellevue road they met H. S. Frilot, a black Republican Police Juror. They disarmed him and instructed him to remain with the possee which then approached the plantation of Hilaire Paillet, who had been a free person of color before emancipation.¹⁹

Paillet's plantation was located about a mile south of the Opelousas court house. Around noon, approximately ten armed blacks arrived and informed Paillet that Bently had been killed. Adolphe Donato, who was returning to his home, informed the group that Bently, a white man, had been whipped, not killed, by white men and therefore blacks should not get involved. He and Paillet both advised the men to return home, but in vain. The blacks called Donato a coward. One of the men who worked for Caldwell Swayzer, Paillet's white neighbor, suggested that they should kill Swayzer before he could join the whites in Opelousas since "...that will be one out of the way." When Paillet heard this statement, he left for Opelousas. On the way he met the possee and informed them that there were armed blacks at his plantation. Around two o'clock as the possee approached Paillet's, Captain Lewis sent four or five men with Captain May to order the assembled blacks to lay down their arms and inform them that nothing would happen to them. May and his small group faced approximately twenty-five armed blacks. When ordered to disarm, the leader of the blacks replied, "Dismount

¹⁹ Microcopy 752, Roll 59, pp. 386-87, summary report of Lt. Jesse M. Lee; p. 390, deposition of John Simms; p. 401, deposition of George W. Hudspeth; p. 424, deposition of B. A. Martel.

men and stand your ground." One black who was loading his gun retorted: "No! By God! We brought our guns here and intend to keep them and use them."

Someone fired a shot. Then both sides exchanged shots. The blacks fell back behind the fence and the firing continued. Frilot asked Lewis to try to stop the shooting since there were women and children in Paillet's house. Lewis stopped the whites and Frilot stopped the blacks, but not before a black named Silva had been killed and another wounded through both legs. White casualties included Captain May who was critically wounded through the left lung, Baylis Anderson who was wounded in the head with buckshot, and Williams who was shot through the hand with buckshot. One other man was also wounded in the hand.

This confrontation at Paillet's appears to have been the major confrontation between armed parties of both races. The blacks were arrested and jailed in Opelousas. Frilot, who had helped to end the fight, was set free and given his pistol back.²⁰

That night three blacks from the black community of Bois Mallet waylaid and killed Theizagm Derbanne who was attempting to join the whites in Opelousas. They were later hunted down and killed. In Opelousas, Democrats shot at Francois D'Avy while he was in bed, but he escaped.

By the next day, September 29, there were approximately two thousand armed whites in Opelousas. They had congregated

²⁰ Microcopy 752, Roll 59, summary report of Lt. Jesse M. Lee, p. 387; pp. 407-09, deposition of Hilaire Paillet; pp. 410-11, deposition of Adolphe Donato; pp. 412-15, deposition of W. G. May; pp. 416-21, deposition of H. S. Frilot; Opelousas Courier, October 3, 1868. The Courier concluded its description of the fight at Paillet's with these words: "as soon as it was known that the negroes had commenced the fight, and spilled the first blood, the excitement became deep and strong."

N. B. It seems strange that Williams, who participated in the caning of Bently, could possibly be part of a legally constituted posse, yet he appears as a casualty in the fight at Paillet's in Lt. Lee's official summary. p. 387.

from a radius of twenty-five miles and had successfully disarmed most of the blacks. During the day a mob broke into the office of the Progress and destroyed all printing materials. 21

Apparently determined to make an example of those blacks who had resisted, a group of Seymour Knights broke into the jail on the night of September 29 and removed the prisoners arrested at Paillet's. Available evidence indicates that eighteen blacks and one white (Durand, the French editor of the Progress) were taken out of town and killed.

On October 3, Lieutenant Jesse M. Lee, an inspector for the Freedmen's Bureau who had just completed an investigation of a similar outbreak in Bossier, arrived in Opelousas. He found the blacks completely disarmed and intimidated. His investigation revealed that two white men had been killed and four wounded. Black casualties included five killed and one wounded. However, since the whites killed all blacks who resisted the attempt to disarm them, he concluded that approximately twenty-five blacks had died in the riot. The rumors, however, amplified the numbers. En route to New Iberia Lee heard that one hundred fifty blacks had died, and the Franklin Planter's Banner of October 10, 1868 reported that it was said around St. Mary Parish that one hundred blacks had been killed after starting a riot in St. Landry.

Captain E. A. Hooker, another Bureau investigator, was sent to Opelousas to determine the truth. Lieutenant Lee had not been aware of the jail break incident when he filed his initial report. Therefore, when Hooker reported his findings, Lee re-evaluated his original report and recommended that a troop of U.S. cavalry be permanently assigned to the Opelousas area. 22

The question of casualties in the riot will never be solved. The Republicans, basing their claim entirely on rumor and heresay evidence, stated that from two to three hundred blacks were killed.

21 Microcopy 752. Roll 59, p. 388.

22 Microcopy 752, Roll 59, pp. 430-31, supplemental report by Lt. Lee; House Misc. Doc., 41st Cong., 2nd Sess., No. 154, pt. 1, p. 476, testimony of Lieutenant Jesse M. Lee and Captain E. A. Hooker; p. 495, testimony of Joseph Gradney; p. 464, testimony of Deputy Sheriff Alfred Perodin; Franklin Planter's Banner, October 10, 1868, cited in Opelousas Courier, October 17, 1868.

The Democrats claimed that at most twenty-five died, two of them being white Democrats. The investigations of Lieutenant Lee and Captain Hooker indicate that at least forty and possibly as many as fifty blacks lost their lives in this riot.

Politically the riot resulted in the complete elimination of the Republican party from St. Landry Parish. In the November presidential election Grant did not receive any votes in the parish. Those blacks who did vote cast their ballots for Seymour.

What happened to the white Republicans in the Parish? Bently hid for about ten days before going to New Orleans; Judge John Amrein, ordered to leave the parish, complied; other Republicans such as Beecher, Morningweg, Haas, Luss and Pasquier either became Democrats or refrained from participation in politics. In May, 1869, both Bently and Amrein testified that they had returned to Opelousas earlier that month with federal troops, but, having found that their lives were in danger, remained only ten or eleven days. The sincerity of Amrein's supposed fear may be questioned since he filed a homestead entry on 146.08 acres of land in St. Landry parish on December 31, 1869.²³

Assessing responsibility for starting the riot is probably impossible. One could accept Lieutenant Lee's original conclusion: "The language made use of by D'Avy while under the highest state of excitement precipitated the conflict which might otherwise have been avoided. But the animosity between the parties had become so great and the excitement so high that even the slightest provocation from either side would engender hostilities." This, however, does not adequately explain what happened. Both Democrats and Republicans believed that they were justified and each felt threatened by the other. Politics is a zero sum game in which if one wins the other must lose. Republicans used the iron-clad oath to disqualify Democrats while at the same time granting the franchise to the former slaves. The Democrats

²³ House Misc. Docs., 41st Cong., 2nd Sess., No. 154, pt. I, p. 407, testimony of Emerson Bently; p. 420, testimony of John Amrein; p. 463, testimony of Alfred Perodin. Amrein's homestead entry was found in the Tract Books at the Louisiana State Land office as well as in the official receipt book for homestead entry fees paid. The Tract Books record the first official entry of public land and constitute a section by section survey of original owners.

were determined that their ex-slaves, if they did vote, would vote for the Democratic party. The ex-slave became the pawn in this struggle for political control so that when the riot occurred the real victim could only be the newly freed slaves who were struggling for economic and political freedom.

It was unfortunate that the blacks at Paillet's did not heed Adolphe Donato's advice that black's should stay out of the argument when three white men beat another white man over politics. Politics and race combined to provide a volatile situation which required only the wounding of a white Democrat to explode. This minor incident was excuse enough for Democrats to do whatever was needed to eliminate their political opponents.

AN ADDITIONAL FOOTNOTE ON THE YOUNGBLOOD FAMILY OF ST. MARY PARISH, LA.

by
Mary Elizabeth Sanders

Further research on St. Mary Parish families has brought to light a bit more information on the Youngblood family.

William Youngblood was a son of Captain Peter Youngblood of the Revolutionary War, who was born in Orange Co., N.C., Ca. 1750 and died at St. Bartholomew's Parish, S.C., 10 Sept. 1794. He received a land grant in Colleton District, S. C. in 1773. About two years later he was married in South Carolina to Mary Ecles Fendin. He was survived by five children: Peter Edmund, William Thomas F., Richard and Elizabeth. His widow's will in 1809 shows the same children. (See Attakapas Gazette, VIII (1973), 81). Their son Peter Edmund Youngblood married Catherine Brown and their daughter, Elizabeth Youngblood, married (1) James Booth Thompson (2) Dr. Hugh McBurney.

Their son William Youngblood was born Ca. 1776 in St. Bartholomew's Parish, S.C., and married 9 Nov., 1800 Elizabeth Singleton, who was also born in South Carolina Ca. 1780.

Mary Rebecca Youngblood, daughter of William Youngblood and Elizabeth Singleton, was born 9 Feb. 1814 in Edgefield Co., S. D.; married in 1839 as his second wife Jacob Smiser Alison, Sr. (born 1799 in Charleston, S. C., died Carlowville, Ala., in 1872); died Bayou Lachute, La., 6 May 1896.

This information is from Historical and Genealogical Newberry Co., S. C. by George Leland Sumner (1950), p. 400, and The Louisiana Society, D.A.R. Genealogical Forms, (1964-65), #15, Louisiana Society, D.A.R. Collection, Rapides Parish Library, Alexandria, La.

THE LEGEND OF MR. B

Janine Watson

Mr. B, or Mr. B B, or Bill, as he was variously known, was a Negro who spoke only broken English and lived most of his life on Cypress Island. He died a few years ago, but his legend has been perpetuated by the people he helped and who believed in him and his powers.

The stories were many, and each informant interviewed had heard different tales. All the tales together, however, yielded a picture of an old man of mysterious talents and powers who showed different aspects to different people because he never tried to project a uniform image.

The informants, all whites, included a twenty-year old girl, several teen-age boys, and the sheriff of St. Martinville. One of the most complete stories came from the girl, Virginia Laughlin:

" I think it was about two summers ago and a friend and I were riding horses. We started talking about ghost stories, which at that time everybody was talking about, and every night everybody followed ghosts in the different haunted houses. And he started telling me about a man-- I think his name was B. It had an initial, but I'm not sure, and he told me about-- he was sort of a voodoo mystic and that all the colored people every night used to go to Mr. B's house with something that looked like pillowcases over their heads. And I laughed and said something about it being the KKK, and he didn't agree, and I called him a liar or something to that effect. Well, to make a long story short, as a dare, he was going to find that place for me. We couldn't reach the place unless we went on horseback or walked. We were going there because there were a lot of stories floating around St. Martinville.

I had heard this one from Kenneth, and he said he knew it because his parents told him. When this happened, this man, Mr. B, was a traiteur, and you would go to him if you had a problem that needed to get "fixed". Well the problem that this man had was he wanted to kill his enemy. To kill someone, all that was necessary to kill someone, was that you get one of these poppy seeds from

Mr. B and plant it under the bedroom window, I think on the north side of your enemy. When the poppy would finally bloom, the man would die. Most of the people in St. Martinville didn't believe it. Those that knew it or heard it kind of had reservation. But this man had faith in it and secured the poppy seed and planted it, of course under a full moon. When the poppy bloomed sometime later, the man died.

And because so many people in St. Martinville were familiar with the story and knew this particular man had planted the poppy seed out of faith, and the other man did die, when the poppy seed bloomed, then he was brought to court, and instead of the man being responsible for murder who planted the poppy seed, they threw the guilt on Mr. B, who gave the poppy seed. There was never any court trial, because I don't think it was very judicial to begin with, but I do know he was tarred and feathered and run out of the city limits of St. Martinville. He moved from there to a little, secluded place called Cypress Island. And there he lived in a small house. I don't believe he had a family.

He practiced whatever kind of voodoo or mystical powers he had over there. The colored people had an unusual kind of faith in him, and they used to go there at different times of night and have sort of like religious revivals where they would correspond with spirits and this sort of thing. It was for these variety of reasons that I wanted to go, but, however, at that time, I didn't think I would actually go to the place. It would be more like we would take a long ride and look and look and never find it.

Well, we started on horses, and started going through rice fields, through cane fields, and we got to a certain point, where Kenneth started telling me, I thought it was, baloney stories about having to be blindfolded. I didn't believe him, but since he had brought and what it was was a white diaper, and he, of course, insisted that I be blindfolded. From there on, I guess, uh, playing along with his little trick, I allowed myself to be blindfolded. He took the reins of my horse. Well, for a long while, I had noticed that we had been following white markings on the trees. Kenneth claimed this to be the route to Mr. B's house. I didn't believe him, and I thought maybe it was boy scouts or anybody else who had just marked the trees, and I thought it was nothing. Well, I just thought it was ridiculous. He continued to follow the markers. Eventually we came to this place. It was in a wooded area, and there were lots of dried grasses around. When we saw

the little house, it was very small, and on top there was a circular, or semi-circular horseshoe made out of horseshoes--silver horse-shoes which were, well, looked sprayed and had the actual tackings that a smith uses.¹

Well, we got up there and he took the blindfold off, and I laughed cause I didn't see anything mystical about the place at all. And this old colored man came out and Kenneth started talking to him in French, and I didn't understand him--I don't speak French. I understood, as Kenneth told me in English, that we were going into the house. We sat in the house for a second. The chair was located in the middle. It was just a wooden chair, with a wooden back, and we stopped because it was necessary, the man told Kenneth in French, that I should go and take a drink of water out of his magic well. I went to the well, and it was a cranking well like you see at your grandfather or grandmother's house that doesn't work any more. And as I reached down, waiting for the water to come as I started to crank, a long snake slithered out. Well, needless to say, I was quite surprised, and whether or not it was a coincidence that the snake decided to sleep in that old deserted shaft or whether the man knew that it was going to be there and included it in part of his performance, it really impressed me.

We went from there into the room which was charred, and I noticed that there was no kind of covering, and I noticed that everything was wooded and looked charred like there had been a fire in the place. Inside the room there was a fireplace which had like a screening around it, not like a chicken wire, but a smaller screen, something like a little cased-in thing. And there were snakes in there, and I think there was a rat. And I said, "This

¹ Cf. Hilda Roberts, "Louisiana Superstitions", Journal of American Folklore, XL (1927), 197, #1290-1295; the Frank C. Brown Collection of North Carolina Folklore, VI (Durham, N. C., 1961), #2961; "It is good luck to find a horseshoe and hang it over the door;" #2293; "Hang the horseshoe 'mouth up', so the luck will not 'fall out.' " "If you find a horseshoe, do not leave it take it home and hang it over a door through which you pass very often;" Vol. VII, #7117; "It is good luck to find a horseshoe with nails in it. The number of nails in the shoe indicates the number of years one will have good luck, provided the finder keeps the shoe;" #5627; "To keep witches away from the house, hang a horseshoe over the door."

is great for atmosphere, but I don't believe he has any powers." And suddenly without any notice at all, everything around me caught on fire. The walls were charred, like, and the fire didn't die or anything at first. Then it sort of died out. Well, I rationalized that someone had thrown kerosene or something and just knew that the wood was so old and charred that it would die out eventually, and it did. It died out, and I was still pretty upset at that time.

Well, the old man started to talk to Kenneth again in French. I started looking, and I saw a worn-down horseshoe. Well, he gave it to me. It looked like it had come from a small horse, possibly a year or a year and a half old. He also gave me the real little spikes that go into the horsehoofs. We took these, along with some flower seed, which were not poppy seeds, unfortunately, but some seeds which were to bring me health and prosperity in future life if I was to continue planting the flower seeds from the flowers that he was giving me now.²

We left from there on the horses, and as ridiculous as it sounds, I was blindfolded on the way back, and we had to get to a certain spot before he would take the diaper off. When I told my parents about it, they weren't very impressed and thought that I was more or less lying. Kenneth silvered the horseshoe and nailed it onto my barndoar, and the plants were planted on the sides of my bedroom, and as far as I know, either I can't differentiate which seeds they were, or they are just any one of my mother's zinnias. I don't think the flowers did much good.

One thing that I do remember. The old man said that the horseshoe must be placed with the prongs up and over a door like a barn door, high, like where your head would be, and he had these placed around every one of his doors in his little shack.³

² The Frank C. Brown Collection #762. No mention could be found of sunflower seeds, but sunflowers were mentioned in being "able to keep away sickness if planted near the house."

³ Lyle Saxon, ed., Gumbo Ya-Ya (Cambridge, Mass., 1945) p. 537. "The inhabitants of Ponchatoula often placed the horseshoe under the front doorstep rather than overhead. To step over it rather than under was said to bring luck quicker."

The grass was not trimmed at all, and it looked like it had been growing for a long time. The water in the cistern drained off of the rooms without any gutters at all. Evidently, Mr. B drank this dirty water.

I think Kenneth believed in this man to some extent, and evidently, they had talked before, because Mr. B was familiar with Kenneth. Kenneth knew a lot of the background about the colored people--how they followed the signs on the trees and went back there to the man's little shack. Kenneth as a child paid attention to these people who went back there, especially on Friday and Saturday nights, because during the week they worked. His father had always warned him not to go back there because of the noise and loud screaming which Kenneth called singing. They were sort of like songs or hymns being sung. I think it was sort of like a revival, and most of the people had confidence in the man's having some sort of spiritual power. Oh, on the way to getting to this man's house, you pass cornfields, and a lot of the Negroes used to go and steal corn out of the cornfields, and there was a pack of either mad or bad dogs which everyone knew about. Supposedly the dogs just roamed in the vicinity of this man's place. That's about all I know. (V. L.)⁴

Others remembered Mr. B quite well. Some teenage boys related their experience with him, experience in no way as dramatic as Virginia's.

"He lived in a house around fifty or sixty years old and when we'd go visit him and use the phone, he'd be doing stuff, some hoodoo method or something, with some powder, and he'd tell us if we'd tell anyone, he'd put it on us. He didn't want us to go tell the police, uh, because I think it was against the law. He'd get some cobwebs and some moss and do something, and he'd make a powder out of it and it was supposed to give you good luck or bad luck, whatever you wanted. His name was BB Louis, and he had a--I think he had--he was married four times and he lived there until I was around 10 years old. I moved, and I think he was still doing that. Then he got too old and the cops found out, and I think he got sent to prison. He came back, and

⁴ Details about the informants, designated by initials, will be found at the end of the article.

he died after that. I think he was about eighty years old. He died two or three years ago. My grandfather was a farmer and a lot of times when he is harvesting his cane and his tractors break down, he'd get mad and say maybe BB had put something on him, or something like that. I don't believe it cause he never done me anything.

"Did you ever notice any other Negroes around his house?"

"Oh yeah, oh yeah. Usually on weekends you'd see a lots of cars parked. He lived across a canal, and they had to walk over it. They would go over there and stay until around two o'clock in the morning. We never heard anything because we were too scared to go there."

"Did you ever hear anything about white crosses marking the way to his house?"

"Yes, but I never saw them. People told me about them. Oh, he could put a snake to sleep and take the poison out of it and everything. Just after he moved out, we used to go in there and see what he had. They had a lot of bats flying around.⁵ And there were a lot of horseshoes nailed on the walls."(C. B.)

Another boy remembered only Mr. B's activities as voodoo practitioner.

"I knew him. He lived in a brown house near an oak tree. And he had a lot of people at his house all the time. The place was full of coke bottles and things like that. And inside it was all old, and they had an old stove, and I think there was three rooms and they had a bed. And one time my daddy went to see if he'd do hoodoo for the races, and he had gave him some powder to put in his shoes. And like, if like your husband was broke up with a lady, he could, like, put them back together. And he had hoodoo for cards."

"What kind of cards? You mean like good luck in playing cards?"

"Yes ma'am."

"Did you know his name?"

"No ma'am." (C. Berg)

⁵ Cf. The Frank C. Brown Collection, #5184, "When bats fly in the house, a death is looked for," #2141. "To cure snake bite, cut the snake up which bit you and place it over the bite;" #2114; "To cure the bite of a snake, kill the snake, and apply some of its fat to the wounds;" #722: "A dried snake pounded makes a powder, which, when thrown on a person, makes a snake come to him."

But another informant remembered Mr. B as a traiteur:

"I talked to him. We'd find some little chickens or something and he'd give us something like a quarter or something."

"How long ago was this?"

"About five years. He caught a fellow one time that got bit with a snake, and he was getting poison into him, and he went over there, and he was hoodooing, and he got the poison out of him. And he lived. This man went to see him cause he was separating from his wife. And this time his hoodoo didn't quite work because they're still not back together yet. And used to be on Sunday they'd get together all day long til late at night, and they'd talk and drink. They'd go in the woods and kill him a few animals, and he'd do a little hoodoo for them. I never talked to him."

"Were you scared of him?"

"Not really, but I never went close to him." (C. Br.)

Mending marriages seems to have been one of Mr. B's specialities:

"They had this lady from New Iberia or Lafayette or somewhere else and her husband had separated with her or something like that. And she wanted to get back together with him, and she'd come over there about every Saturday. He'd try to do something that got them back together again. And all the colored people they used to go over there on Sunday. They have a big gang of Negroes that go over there all the time. They have his brother, Gauthier, and he's a traiteur, or something like that, and you cut yourself or a snake bites you, he treats you for that and all that stuff. And yeah, if you catch poison ivy, he treat you for that, you know, til you get better."

"Did you ever see him?"

"Oh, yeah, I seen him a lots of times. He's pretty old. He died about two years ago and his house is still standing, his last one. But the one by my house, they broke down about two years ago. Me and my sister and a couple of cousins of mine went in there. They had a couple of tables and junk and all kind of stuff. Oh, a bat. All kinds of old rags, too. There were nails with all kinds of junk hanging all over them, moss and something like that. If a snake would bite you, he could hypnotize that snake and that snake would come to him and he could tell what kind of snake had bit you." (H. C.)

The legend of Mr. BB did not linger only among the young. Sheriff Fuselier had heard of him, remembered that he

was very poor and was said to have magic powers. The sheriff did not know of any specific powers, except great skill in treating animal bites (C. F.)

Usually older informants reported only the kind of cures one normally expects from traiteurs, particularly for warts. One informant related that his grandparents had gone to Mr. BB to cure a wart. Mr. BB made them wait until a full moon, cut a potato in half and rubbed one of the halves over the wart while mumbling some funny words. Two days later the wart fell off. The informant's grandparents swore by "Bill", as they called him. ⁶ (N. B.)

The stories which accumulated around Mr. BB developed during his lifetime, but continue to be told after his death. Undoubtedly stories of his powers improve somewhat with time and distance and feed the trust many South Louisianians continue to place in hoodoo practitioners and traiteurs.

LIST OF INFORMANTS

(C. Berg) Chester Bergeron, age 13. He now lives on Cypress Island. He attends school at St. Martinville Junior High School.

(N. B.) Norman Boudreaux, age 24. He has lived in St. Martinville all of his life. He goes to school at University of Southwestern Louisiana in Lafayette, Louisiana. He and his grandparents had heard many of the same stories.

(C. B.) Calvin Boutte, age 13. His grandfather has lived on Cypress Island all of his life. Calvin first heard of Mr. BB from his grandfather. Calvin has lived in St. Martinville all of his life and attends St. Martinville Junior High School.

(C. Br.) Chris Broussard, age 13. He was born in St. Martinville, but moved to Cypress Island in the third grade. He attends St. Martinville Junior High.

(H. C.) Hopson Champagne, age 14. He lives on Cypress Island and attends the high school in St. Martinville.

(C. F.) Charles Fuselier, age 52, sheriff of St. Martinville. His wife also knew Mr. BB and had heard of the information that the sheriff told.

(V. L.) Age 20. She has lived in St. Martinville all of her life. She heard the story from a friend of hers, G_____, who knew Mr. BB.

CHARLES MAGILL CONRAD

Morris Raphael

One of the most prominent and colorful statesman to come from the bayou country was Charles Magill Conrad. Described as "a man of small stature who abounded with energy", Conrad achieved a truly unusual career. Married to the grand-niece of the first president of the United States, he became a prominent attorney, a successful duellist, a U.S. Senator, a U.S. Representative, a Secretary of War, a representative to the Confederate Congress, and a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army.¹

Charles Conrad was born in Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, on December 24, 1804. His father, Frederick Conrad, moved his family to the Mississippi territory in 1809 and a few years later settled on the banks of Bayou Tèche near New Iberia where he became a prominent sugar cane planter. Frederick was of German extraction, his ancestors having migrated to the Shenandoah Valley in the early eighteenth century.²

Charles' mother, Frances Thruston Conrad, was the daughter of Charles Mynn Thruston, an Episcopal minister in Virginia and a colonel in the revolutionary army. Reverend Thruston, who descended from English stock settled in Virginia in the seventeenth century, had moved his family to St. Mary Parish in 1808.³

Charles Conrad received his basic education in a New Orleans school maintained by a certain Dr. Huld who

¹ Dictionary of American Biography, IV, 354., s.v. Conrad, Charles Magill" "Journal of James Leander Cathcart", Historical Quarterly, XXVIII 762, fn. 109; New Orleans Daily Picayune, February 12, 1878, p. 4.

² "Cathcart", 109.

³ "Cathcart", 820, 821, 762.

was said to have founded the first English school in that city. Later Conrad studied law in the office of Abner L. Duncan in the Crescent City and started practicing in 1828.⁴ His brother Frederick also established a law practice in the city, and the two became recognized as distinguished members of the New Orleans bar. Another brother Alfred became the cashier of the Gaslight Bank at Franklin.

There were four sisters: Mary, who married David Weeks, the builder of the "Shadows"; Frances Elizabeth, who married Winthrop Harding; Sidney Ann, who married William T. Palfrey, Sr.; and Ann Alexander, who became the second wife of Dr. John Towles,⁵ reportedly the largest St. Mary slave owner in 1813.

Charles Conrad became active in politics and supported Andrew Jackson in the 1828 presidential campaign. He did refuse to follow "Ole Hickory" in the 1832 re-election campaign because Jackson and his party had opposed the establishment of a national bank. Conrad represented several banks and corporations in the New Orleans area, and many thought that his personal interests had influenced his political thinking.⁶

Conrad then became a member of the Whig party which was then quite strong in Louisiana and quickly rose to leadership. He served several times in the Louisiana State Legislature and when Alexandre Mouton resigned from the United States Senate in April 1842, was appointed to fill the vacancy. He was, however, rejected by the legislature in January, 1843, and left office in March.

This defeat did not slow down his career for in the following year he was named a delegate to the Louisiana State Constitutional Convention and was later sent to the Whig national convention in Philadelphia⁷ as part of the Louisiana delegation. Conrad played

⁴ New Iberia Enterprise, February 2, 1895.

⁵ "Cathcart's Journal", 762, fn. 109.

⁶ William Honeycutt, "The Early Political Career of Charles Magill Conrad," (M. A. Thesis, 1939, Louisiana State University), pp. 9, 10.

⁷ Honeycutt "The Early Career of Charles Magill Conrad", 67, 68.

a prominent role in the selection of Zachary Taylor as the Whigs' nominee. Taylor, the only Louisianian to serve in the highest office of the land, won over his Democratic opponent.

In 1848 Conrad was elected to Congress from the Louisiana Second District. The chief issue before Congress was the admission of California as a free state, a measure Conrad opposed unless it included a general compromise on slavery. Before the compromise was agreed upon Conrad was appointed by President Millard Fillmore (who had succeeded to the presidency on the death of Taylor) to serve as Secretary of War, beginning in August of 1850. He retired from that position at the close of Fillmore's administration, in March of 1853, and returned to New Orleans to resume his law practice.

In the political campaign of 1860, Conrad, reportedly a member of the Constitutional Union Party, and was appointed to represent New Orleans to the State convention held in June to ratify the Bell and Everett national ticket and nominate candidates for state offices. When war broke out, Conrad played an important political role in the Confederacy, serving first as a delegate to the Provisional Confederate Congress that met in Montgomery during February 1861, and later as a Representative to the first and second Confederate Congresses, 1862-64. He was also listed as a brigadier general in the Confederate Army. After the war, Conrad fled to Mexico where he remained until the amnesty act of 1872 was enacted by Congress. He regained his estate confiscated when he left the country after waging a successful court fight.⁸

Conrad was characterized by intense convictions and strict loyalties. As a young man, he was rather belligerent and fought a duel with a Dr. Hunt, the brother of the prominent attorney Randall Hunt. Conrad emerged as the victor, killing his antagonist.

Conrad had married Angela Lewis of "Woodlawn", Fairfax County, Virginia, the granddaughter of Fielding Lewis and Elizabeth Washington, sister of the first president. Angela is buried at Mt. Vernon beside the grave of her great-uncle, George Washington.⁹

⁸ Ibid., 2.

⁹ Honeycutt, "The Early Career of Charles Magill Conrad", p. 105.

Conrad was testifying in the federal circuit court when he was taken sick. He died a few days later, on February 11, 1818 and was buried in the Girod cemetery.¹⁰

CHILDCARE SUPERSTITIONS

Louise Darnall

There is no more fertile terrain for superstitions and old wive's receipts than the care of children, especially infants. In days of rudimentary medicine and high infant mortality, young mothers and aged grandmothers put their heads together to nurture the precious little lives.

Religion was called upon to help. If a child was very ill, the Catholic creoles vowed him to the Virgin Mary and the child was made to wear blue and white garments or a blue and white cord around his waist. Care was taken for his moral development. For instance, it was a well-known fact that playing with keys made a child hard-headed and should therefore be avoided. But concern was expended especially on their health and growth.

An authority on childcare was a creole lady named Nan Loulout. She jumped all over Tante Magdeleine who stood in front of the mirror with Anastasie's baby and allowed the child to see itself in the looking glass. Mais chè, what had she done? Now the child would have endless trouble teething, since she had looked at herself in the glass. Whenever children lay down, Nan Loulout allowed no one to cross over them without making that person cross back; crossing over a young person stunted growth. And my dear, when she found Rhazi, the cook, sweeping the kitchen after Angelus had rung at least an hour earlier, she nearly fainted. Now the whole house would fall on bad times!

¹⁰ New Orleans The Daily Tribune, February 12, 1878, p. 4. Honeycutt, "The Early Career of Charles Magill Conrad", p. 105.

THE PASSENGER LIST OF THE BEAUMONT

Harold Préjean

Commanded by Oliver Daniel, a forty-four year old native of Croisic, the Beaumont left Nantes for New Orleans in May 1785 to bring a group of Acadians to Louisiana. On May 25, 1785, the Spanish Consul in Nantes, d'Asper, certified the ship list. Besides the Acadians, the ship carried four passengers authorized by the king to reside in Louisiana for three years. Henry Payroux de la Condrenière from Mortagne in Poitou; thirty-one year old Prudence Rodrigue from Nantes, his wife; and their two servants François LeCat, twenty-two years old, and Rosalie Peault, eighteen years old.

List of Acadians who are supposed to embark on the Beaumont, Captain Oliver Daniel, leaving for New Orleans in Louisiana.¹

<u>Names</u>	<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Age</u>
1st family		
Simon Daigre	Carpenter	49
Anne Michel, his wife		58
Edouard, his son	-d-	21 *
Joseph - Michel -d-		9
Marie-Marguerite, his daughter		24
Anne-Geneviève -d-		22
Elisabeth -d-		13
Marie-Magdeleine -d-		11

¹ Archives de la Loire-Inférieure. Ch. No. 196. Ancien 214.

² The notation -d- indicates ditto.

<u>Names</u>	<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Age</u>
2nd family		
Olivier Daigre	Carpenter	53
Victor, his son	-d-	23
François -d-	-d-	19
Simon -d-	Cooper	18
Jean-Baptiste, son	Laborer	15
Honoré -d-		3
Marie, his daughter		11
Pélagie, -d-		9
Eulalie -d-		8
3rd family		
Charles Henry	Carpenter	51
Marie Leblanc, his wife		45
Marie-Magdeleine, his daughter		21
Rose-Anastasie -d-		14
Ursule -d-		10
Charles Robichaud, son of the wife	Carpenter	17
4th family		
Pierre Richard	Carpenter	74
Françoise Daigle, his wife		55
Anseline, his son	Sailor	20
Joseph -d-	Carpenter	18
Auguste -d-		11
Marie, his daughter		14
5th family		
Pierre Lavergne	Carpenter	54
Pierre, his son		12
Victoire, his daughter		22
Marie-Magdeleine, his daughter		12

<u>Names</u>	<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Age</u>
6th family		
Marie-Josèphe Granger, Widow Trahan		46
Joseph, her son	Carpenter	25
Paul Raymied -d-	-d-	19
Marie-Renée, her daughter		13
Marie-Marguerite -d-		8
7th family		
Anne Granger, Widow Trahan		49
Joseph, her son		21
François, Marie -fils-		12
Marguerite, her daughter		24
Marie-Anne -d-		16
Julie -d-		14
8th family		
Joseph Guedry	Caulker	36
Mageleine Commeau, his wife		34
Joseph, his son		2
Maire, his daughter		9
Marguerite -d-		7
Reine Elisabeth, his daughter		infant
9th family		
Charles Commeau	Carpenter	37
Marie Clausinet		
10th family		
Jean-Baptiste Hébert	Laborer	32
Anne Dorothé, his wife		34
Anne Marguerite, his daughter		infant

<u>Names</u>	<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Age</u>
11th family		
Jean Douairon	Laborer	57
Marguerite Josèphe, his daughter		20
Paul Daigle	-d-	18
12th family		
Anne Benoit, widow		48
Jean Charles, her son		13
13th family		
Marie Martin, Widow Courtin		47
Jacques Marie, her son	Laborer	16
Françoise, her daughter		22
Mathurine Olive -d-		20
Charlotte Louise -d-		11
14th family		
Pierre Potier	Carpenter	45
Agnès Broussard, his wife		31
Charles Victor, his son		16
Pierre Laurent -d-		10
Constance, his daughter		14
Anne Pauline -d-		12
15th family		
Jean Douaison	Carpenter	45
Marie Blanche Bernard, his wife		37
Louis Toussaint, his son		3
Jean Charles -d-		2
Marie, his daughter		17
Rose -d-		13
Ursule -d-		6

<u>Names</u>	<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Age</u>
16th family		
François Daigle	Laborer	40
Jeanne Aulai, his wife		47
Louis, his son	Caulker	18
Jeanne, his daughter		16
Adélaïde -d-		15
Louise -d-		10
17th family		
François Arbourg	Caulker	45
Marie Hervory, his wife		40
François Henry, his son	Sailor	18
Jean-Louis		15
Frédéric Edouard -d-		13
18th family		
Joseph Trahan		44
Marguerite Lavergne, his wife		30
Joseph Rémi, his son		4
Antoinette, his daughter		11
19th family		
Pélagie Douaison, Widow Lalande		31
Edouard Jean, her son		8
Emilie, her daughter		11
20th family		
Jean-Baptiste Lagarenne	Laborer	55
Anne Douaison, his wife		45
21st family		
Marguerite Joseph Douaison, Widow Dugast		50

<u>Names</u>	<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Age</u>
22nd family		
Pierre Hébert	Laborer	45
Charlotte Potier, his wife		41
Anne, his daughter		11
Jean Hébert, his brother	Laborer	40
Pierre Joseph, his son		infant
23rd family		
François Alexandre Daigle	Laborer	22
Rose Adélaïde Bourg, his wife		19
Emélie Adélaïde, his daughter		1
François-Joseph, his son		infant
24th family		
Moise LeBlanc	Caulker	24
Angélique de la Foresterie, his wife		24
Jean Martin, his son		1
Marie-Josèphe, his daughter		3
Marie-Josèphe Belmer, his cousin		15
25th family		
Jean Guedry	Caulker	50
Marie LeBlanc, his wife		50
Jean, his son	Carpenter	27
Jacques, -d-	-d-	17
26th family		
Joseph LeBlanc	Caulker	17
Jacques, his brother	Carpenter	14
François -d-	Rope maker	13
Magdeleine, his sister		11
Geneviève -idem-		9

<u>Names</u>	<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Age</u>
27th family		
Charles Guedry	Sawyer	57
Joseph, his son	Carpenter	18
Jean -d-	Laborer	17
Jacques -d-	-d-	15
Anne Laurence, his daughter		26
28th family		
Pierre Guedry	Carpenter	23
Louise Blandin, his wife		27
29th family		
Joseph Brod	Sailor	23
Marie Trahan, his wife		19
30th family		
François-Xavier Boudreau	Carpenter	25
Marguerite Dugast, his wife		24
31st family		
Jacques Moulaison	Carpenter	38
Marie Douaison, his wife		41
Jacques, his son		6
Rose, his daughter		10
Sophie -d-		9
32nd family		
Pierre Guedry	Worker	31
Marie-Joseph LeBert, his wife		29
Pierre-Joseph, his son		10
Jean Pierre -d-		4
Joseph-Firmin -d-		infant
Marie-Rose, his daughter		6
Pierre LeBert, nephew		13

<u>Names</u>	<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Age</u>
33rd family		
Paul LeBlanc	Carpenter	38
Anne Boudreau, his wife		36
Adélaïde, his daughter		3
Rosalie -d-		infant
Rose Trahan, his niece		23
34th family		
Marguerite Ange Dubois, Widow Julien Daigre		29
Jean-Louis, her son		10
35th family		
Allain Bourg	Laborer	43
Marie Commeau, his wife		40
François, his son		11
Alexis, -d-		1
Geneviève, his daughter		20
36th family		
Pierre Forest, bachelor	Sailor	25
37th family		
Charles Granger	Sailor	33
Joseph Daigre, his nephew	-d-	14
38th family		
Jean-Baptiste Daigre	Laborer	45
Marie Claudine Vallet, his wife		31
Jean René, his son		1

<u>Name</u>	<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Age</u>
39th family		
Joseph Caillouet	Carpenter	31
Elisabeth LeBlanc, his wife		32
Jacques, his son		enfant
40th family		
Jean-Pierre Dugart	Carpenter	20
Jeanne Cabon, his wife		34
41st family		
Pierre Vincent, bachelor	Cooper	36
42nd family		
Jean-Baptiste Duhon, bachelor	Laborer	25
43rd family		
Jean-Charles Richard, bachelor	Laborer	19
44th family		
Jean-Marie Granger, bachelor	Carpenter	19
45th family		
Pierre Henry	Laborer	61
Marguerite Trahan, his wife		54
Civil François, his son	Sailor	18
46th family		
Louis-François Mont-Réal	Mr. Payroux's servant	

ECONOMIC PURSUITS AND LIFE PATTERNS OF THE
POST COLONIAL LAFAYETTE AREA: 1803- 1822

Lee Latiolais

In 1803, the inhabitants of Vermilionville, today the city of Lafayette, Louisiana, were mostly Frenchmen of Acadian descent, many second generation Louisianians. During the previous fifty years, they had known the rule of France, England, France, Spain, France, and finally, the United States. Mostly illiterate and cheerful, with simple tastes and frugal habits, they had largely resisted the influence of other cultures. Livestock raising, mostly on open range or vacheries was their major pursuit, no doubt accounting for their excellent horsemanship. Being devout Catholics in a land of plenty, they had large families and were extremely clannish. Because all heirs inherited equally, the moderate land holdings were quickly dismembered into smaller and smaller plots. Having been socially and politically isolated for some time, the Acadians had developed their own social system which they effectively kept for the next 150 years. By 1823, however, the community had worked out a political and economic compromise with the State of Louisiana and the United States of America.

When, on December 20, 1803, in the Place d'Armes at New Orleans, William C. C. Claiborne formally accepted the Louisiana Territory from Pierre-Clément de Laussat, inhabitants on the Vermilion Bayou banks did not seem seriously affected. The Vermilion Bayou settlements were remote from the politics of New Orleans, and besides, the Third Article of the Treaty had guaranteed the inhabitants of the ceded territory their property, liberty, and religion. The same article also stated that no act of Congress could authorize the President of the United States to deprive them of these rights,¹ but trouble soon began. The United States Government eager to take account of its new property, sent surveyors to assert-ain land ownership for the registration of land titles. The surveyors

¹ American State Papers, Public Lands, Washington: Gales and Seaton, 1816, II, p. 74.

were soon bogged down in conflicting claims. In the Lafayette area where many plots had been inadequately surveyed and marked, some owners were not sure where their boundaries lay, and some squatters had crept upon certain lands. Most of these conflicts were settled by giving preference to the Spanish Land Grants, and on March 3, 1807, an "Act to prevent settlement being made on land ceded to the United States until authorized by law" was passed. This Act provided, that one must be "duly authorized" to settle public lands, and that Marshalls could evict squatters after January 1, 1808.²

Many of the Spanish Land Grants along the Vermilion Bayou in the Lafayette area had been issued during the 1770's. As part of a general plan to satisfy Spain's mercantilist policy, the Spanish Government in New Orleans had designated the Attakapas country as a livestock producing area. Large grants were authorized, but the Acadians, failing to meet the property standards stipulated, acquired plots of two to six arpents facing the bayou by forty arpents in depth.³ A few inhabitants on the Vermilion Bayou eventually acquired several of these plots, some having as much as twenty and even forty arpents wide by the usual forty arpents in depth. Beyond these forty arpents from the bayou was open range, the prairie enthusiastically described by William Darby, the geographer-author who travelled the state between 1811 and 1815.

If a bold extent of view can give vigour to the imagination; If the increase in the powers of intellect bear any proportion to the sweep of the eye; Upon one of those eminencies ought a seat of learning to be established: There the youthful valetudinarian of the North, would, in the warm, soft, and vivifying air of the South, find his health restored, and his soul enlarged. Astonishing as it may sound to many, we do not hesitate to pronounce this . . .⁴

² Ibid.

³ Williams, Lyle G. "Some Effects of Acadian Settlement on the Pattern of Land Occupancy in Lafayette Parish". Attakapas Gazette, V, (1971), pp. 21, 24.

⁴ Darby, William. A Geographical Description of the State of Louisiana. (Philadelphia, 1816), p. 61.

Darby described the inhabitants as simple, independent, and happy. He remarked that the people enjoyed abundant wholesome food, good health, and excellent beds, although they lived in rough but solid buildings. Livestock tending was their main occupation, and their most abundant crop was corn which supplied the needs of man and beast. Small amounts of cotton and vegetables were cultivated mostly for home use. He suggested raising sugar cane along the lower part of the Vermilion Bayou, while cotton and corn, he believed, could be raised along its whole length.⁵

William Darby's map of Louisiana shows a road from the present site of Berwick along the Bayou Teche, branching off at New Iberia, running to the Vermilion Bridge, up through Carenco, and on to Opelousas. Another road ran from the Vermilion Bridge straight to St. Martinville.⁶ By 1815, therefore, Vermilionville was connected to all the major towns of South Central Louisiana by a network of primitive roads.

Direct trade between Vermilionville and New Orleans was established before 1816 so that St. Martinville, as an entrepot for New Orleans-Vermilionville trade, diminished in importance. The commodities delivered at the Pinhook Bridge were basic items such as flour, coffee, sugar, and nails.⁷ The presence of nails among the articles shipped suggests the emergence of a modified type of construction, especially when cypress was plentiful and the steam engine was powering sawmills in Opelousas and St. Martinville.

These developments might portend an increase in slavery, but by 1820 that expansion had not taken place in the Vermilionville area. When the 1820 Census was taken, Judge Thomas Brashear, a slave dealer among other things, had ten male and three female slaves on hand. His friend John Reeves had eight.⁸ Jean Mouton and a few others also had several, but many inhabitants did not own

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 111-113.

⁶ Darby, William. Map of the State of Louisiana (New Orleans, 1816).

⁷ Griffin Papers. Lucille Meridith Mouton. University of Southwestern Louisiana Archives, Shelf 3, Collection 26, box 2-b.

⁸ United States Census of 1820, Louisiana, Population Schedule. Film, roll 30, p. 170.

some yet. Local families were normally large enough so that a father with four or five sons could tend one or two hundred head of cattle and horses. Slave trading seemed to get an impetus around 1820 when men like William Brooks, Joseph Winn, Spencer Clarke, Robert Adams of New Iberia, and Elisha Mayfield of Tennessee are found dealing in Lafayette parish.⁹ Prices for slaves seems to have gone up around 1812, and remained fairly constant until 1822. Twelve-year old girls were selling for around 650 dollars while twelve-year old boys were selling for 800 dollars. Sixteen-year old girls sold for around 900 dollars. A mother and child varied from 900 dollars to 1500 dollars while grown males varied widely according to age and quality. ¹⁰

There were a few free people of color along the bayou between Vermilionville and Carenco, among them was an old woman who held a Spanish Land Grant dating back to 1776. ¹¹

It would be virtually impossible to discover meaningful patterns in the price of land around Vermilionville between 1803 and 1823. While United States public land was selling for 2 dollars per acre (lowered to 1 dollar and 25 cents in 1819), the price of an arpent varied from 35 cents to 2 dollars and 12 cents. ¹² Two major causes for these variations were the many exchange arrangements among relatives and because of inheritance.

The price patterns of range cattle and creole horses from 1812 to 1821 were easily determined. In 1812, cattle and horses were both estimated at 7 dollars a head. ¹³ Cattle sold for 9 dollars each in 1817, ¹⁴ and by 1821 they were worth 10 dollars and 50 cents a head. Horses, in 1821, were worth 13 dollars. ¹⁵ In nine years

⁹ Old Notarial Records. Lafayette Parish Court House, Lafayette, Louisiana. Clerk of Court, Book 1-A, nos. 19, 26, 28, 33.

¹⁰ Ibid., nos. 8, 19, 26, 32, 33, 36.

¹¹ Ibid., no. 38, July 30, 1822.

¹² Ibid., no. 5, April 5, 1808, and no. 8 November 11, 1812.

¹³ Ibid., no. 7, July 8, 1812.

¹⁴ DeClouet Family Papers. University of Southwestern Louisiana Archives, Shelf 3, Correspondence, Collection 22, b-1.

¹⁵ Old Notarial Records. Lafayette Parish Court House, Clerk of Court, Book 1-A, no. 32, May 26, 1821.

the price of cattle increased by 50 per cent. This is important because cattle was the main economic unit of the community. An average of 5.5 per cent annual growth at that time was somewhat inflationary, and no doubt caused by the War of 1812. Horses, on the other hand, increased in price by 81.4 per cent for the same period, which indicates a greater demand than for cattle.

The growing prosperity of Vermilionville becomes evident when one glances through an 1822 bill of sale from Toledano and Company of New Orleans. One sees 1 dollar straw hats, cloth for making women's underwear, many kinds of printed cloth, and even Irish linen which sold for 4 dollars and 83 cents a bolt as compared to 1 dollar a bolt for regular cloth. A substantial amount of aged whiskey at 30 cents a gallon and rice at 10 dollars and 50 cents a barrel was also received.¹⁶

Two things were lacking in Vermilionville to maintain this momentum. A church with a resident priest and an organized township. Jean Mouton provided the first by donating 5 and 54/100 arpents for the site of St. John's Catholic Church on March 21, 1822.¹⁷ Mouton was also the prime mover in organizing a township site called Vermilionville which forms the nucleus of present day Lafayette. In 1823, Lafayette Parish was incorporated into an independent parish and Vermilionville was officially designated as its administrative seat in 1824.

Thus from 1803 to 1823, Vermilionville knew many changes. Roads and the introduction of the steamboat improved communication and stimulated commerce. The open ranges had began to dwindle, and as the town had been incorporated, ambitious Acadians were busily building a town; and English speaking Americans, attracted by the growing prosperity, began to settle among them.

¹⁶ Griffin Papers, Lucille Meridith Mouton, University of Southwestern Louisiana Archives, Shelf 3, Collection 26, box 2-c.

¹⁷ Donation Book. St. Martin Parish Court House, St. Martinville, Louisiana. Clerk of Court, no. 22, March 21, 1822. p. 23.

SOME LATE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY LOUISIANIANS:
CENSUS RECORDS OF THE COLONY, 1758-1796.

Translated and compiled by Jacqueline K. Voorhies

(The USL History Series, University of Southwestern Louisiana,
1973. XVI, 528 pp. Index. \$15.00)

The USL History Series, publisher of this work, and Jacqueline Voorhies, compiler, are both to be congratulated for this major contribution to Colonial Louisiana historiography. It is hard to overstate its importance to historians, genealogists, economists, and sociologists.

The book is divided into three parts: census records, militia lists, and Acadians. The compiler's introduction describes the historical background of the area during the transition from French to Spanish control; the development of the colony of Louisiana; and the coming of the Acadians. The volume is essentially a presentation of records of the Spanish era, the 1758 listing being the lone French document. This undated census of Acadian farmers who settled around Ft. Toulouse (Montgomery, Ala.), found in the Archives des Colonies, is generally believed to have been taken in 1758. The last record is a 1796 general census of Opelousas district. An index is provided, containing more than 7,000 names.

Most of the material is published for the first time. The Spanish records were obtained from the Archivo General de Indios, Seville, Spain, microfilm copies of which are in the USL Archives. A few have already appeared in print. The 1774 Attakapas Census, for instance, was published in annotated form by the Attakapas Historical Association in 1966, and the compiler notes that the 1796 list of Acadians at Cabahannocce was published previously (p. 441).

The material is not confined to the present state of Louisiana, but embraces the original colony of Louisiana: the 1758 Acadian list pertains to settlers in present-day Alabama, and 1766 militia lists are given for the Arkansas Post, St. Louis, and St.

Genevieve in "Illinois". The militia lists from New Orleans and other settlements within the bounds of present-day Louisiana are, of course, included also.

The Spanish census of 1763 is apparently complete except for the records of Natchitoches and Illinois which could not be located. The recapitulation of the 1766 census shows that the extant record is incomplete. Perhaps these missing segments can yet be located so as to complete these two census records. Legends appear on each page for items called for in each document. Examples of such data, besides the usual age statistics (frequently including slaves of both sexes), are: Indian men and women in the household, freedmen and women, boys and girls, oxen, cows, sheep, arable land (arpents), wooded land (arpents), swords, pistols, muskets, orphans, horses, young bulls and calves, pigs, quarts of rice produced, quarts of corn produced, and quarts of beans produced.

This is the first effort at collecting in one volume source material of this nature for the Spanish era. It is the logical sequel to Glenn Conrad's two-volume work, The First Families of Louisiana (1970), and Charles R. Maduel Jr.'s The Census Tables for the French Colony of Louisiana From 1699 Through 1732 (1972). The compiler states that the task of presenting the whole picture of Spanish Louisiana is far from complete and hints at future works. It is to be hoped that companion works will follow in the not too distant future.

Lafayette, La.

Mary Elizabeth Sanders

SELECTED ANNOTATED ABSTRACTS OF MARRIAGE
BOOK I, ST. MARY PARISH, LOUISIANA 1811-1829

Compiled by Mary Elizabeth Sanders
(Lafayette, 1973. XVI, 164 pp., illus., index. \$8.50.)

Historians have often failed to show proper gratitude for the tireless abstracting, collating, and indexing of genealogists. Yet, without the painstaking effort of these fellow laborers in the vineyards of Clio, historians would be deprived of some invaluable tools for local and state history. One such tool is now available through the work of Mary Elizabeth Sanders.

Her abstracts of the first marriage book of St. Mary Parish provides priceless information for ancestor hunters, of course, no professional or amateur genealogist can afford to be without this handsome volume which is provided with a most complete index and an excellent genealogy of the families mentioned. But the volume also provides social historians with some fascinating glimpses into the life of St. Mary Parish during the early nineteenth century.

Marriage has always been central to western social life, and its social importance in early Louisiana is underlined by the recurring notations of "permission to marry". For instance, it was not enough that the parents of Sally Smith should consent to her marrying Mathew Wilson: her brother William also assented, and his agreement was duly recorded. Marriage was not just a personal affair, it allied two families, two estates, two fortunes.

Marriages performed by Catholic priests are not recorded in this marriage book-- such records being kept by the various churches-- so that the preponderance of Anglo-Saxon names is not surprising. What is surprising is the number of civil marriages involving people of French descent. In 1816, for example, the marriage of Zade Demaret to Levie Foster was performed by John Towles, J. P., and her sister Alix a few years later married Jefferson Caffery before Jehu Wilkinson, a parish judge. In fact, of the eight Demaret children, only two girls, Adélaïde and Clarissa, seem to have had a Catholic marriage. And their mother, Adélaïde Navarro, had been the daughter of a Spanish intendant!

The Desmaret children had lost both parents early and been deprived of the influence of their Spanish mother, but there are also many marriages involving Héberts, Thériots, Broussards, LeBlancs. Was it distance (the nearest Catholic church was in St. Martinville) or was it the process of Americanization? The matter remains for the social historian to explore.

There are other tantalizing notations. Two brides and one groom registered formal legal objection to their impending marriage. On June 2, 1818, Mary Walker objected to her forthcoming marriage to John Lewis; two weeks later, on June 18, she withdrew her objection. Was it a lover's quarrel followed by reconciliation, or was a helpless girl dragooned into a union she loathed? The marriage was not recorded in St. Mary Parish, and the courtship of John Lewis still awaits its chronicler. So does that of Alexander Sigur whose fiancée, Caroline Frère, declared her unwillingness to marry, apparently successfully, since she later married another. Why did Winfrey Lockett oppose the marriage of his son to Christine Knight, then withdraw his pro-

test? Other documents and family traditions might flesh out the skeletons of these family dramas, barely sketched in the marriage book.

The Abstracts of Marriage represent the second volume in a proposed heirship series. In her introduction, Mary Elizabeth Sanders states that she has enough material on hand for two or three more volumes. Historians and genealogists alike await them eagerly.

COOZAN DUDLEY LEBLANC: From Huey Long to Hadacol
By
Floyd Martin Clay

(Gretna: Pelican Publishing Company, 1973. xii, 264 pp., illus., bib. \$10.00)

Coozan Dudley LeBlanc is the biography of the "Cajun" politico, patent medicine man and promoter extraordinary who possessed an insatiable thirst for money making and politics. In business, LeBlanc proved he could sell anything: shoes, clothes, tobacco, funeral insurance, cure-all remedies, and homemade vitamins. In politics, he devoted his efforts to uplifting the poor and perpetuating his Acadian heritage. His ultimate goal--the governorship--eluded him, but only a few weeks after his death a fellow "Cajun," Edward W. Edwards, was elected. Author Clay dedicates the book to "the Cajun Who Made It" and Governor Edwards has penned an introduction to this absorbing narrative.

LeBlanc made his first fortune by selling funeral insurance, then launched his political career as a state legislator. He quickly became a political enemy of a fellow salesman, Huey Long, who not only thwarted LeBlanc's early political aspirations, but legislated his funeral insurance company out of business. "Coozan Dud" experienced an alternate love-hate relationship with Huey's younger brother, Earl. He helped elect Sam Jones over Earl in 1940; broke with Jones and supported Long in 1948; and had broken with Long again by 1950. At one time he was Earl's administration leader in the state senate, but in 1950, at the height of his dizzying success with Hadacol, Earl had him removed as president pro tempore.

It was as a businessman rather than in the political arena that LeBlanc actually made his mark. After being cured of beriberi by vitamin-B injections, "Coozan Dud" began a crash program to learn about vitamins. He bought a copy of every book about vitamins he could find and a sample of every patent medicine on the market. The result was Hadacol, a foul-tasting concoction of vitamins, minerals, and nineteen percent alcohol. What it lacked in actual healing powers was more than compensated by a garish advertising campaign. LeBlanc employed such Hollywood celebrities as Bob Hope, Jimmy Durante, Mickey Rooney, Hank Williams, Jack Dempsey, and Rudy Vallee to hawk his product. The troupe toured the country in a "Hadacol Caravan": Admission price was two Hadacol boxtops. For a few dizzying years "Coozan Dud" lived in a never-never land of fame and fortune. For a time in the early 1950's his magic elixir outsold Bayer aspirin. Then, as quickly as it had mushroomed, the Hadacol fad fizzled out. LeBlanc ran aground upon investigations by the American Medical Association and the Federal Trade Commission, mounting costs, and a backlog of unpaid taxes. In 1951 the Hadacol King sold his enterprise for \$250,000, emerging with the assets and leaving the purchasers with more than \$600,000 in taxes owed by the company. However, LeBlanc's political prospects died with Hadacol.

After the demise of his Hadacol empire LeBlanc diversified his interests, being careful not to attract too much attention, or make too much of a profit off of any one product, while limiting his sales to Louisiana so as not to run athwart federal law. It worked well for him.

Soundly researched and well-written, the biography is basically friendly to "Coozan Dub", but by no means overlooks or apologizes for his defects. There are a few minor errors--for instance, the author twice refers to L.H. Folse as "Louis H. Folks" (p. 140), though he cites the name correctly in the index--but on the whole, they do not detract from the book. On the whole, the book is delightful reading as well as a substantial contribution to the history of Acadiana and Louisiana.

JEAN-BAPTISTE BENARD DE LA HARPE:
The Historical Journal of the Establishment
of the French in Louisiana

Edited by Glenn R. Conrad. Translated by Joan Cain and Virginia Koenig.

(Lafayette, La., University of Southwestern Louisiana History Series, 1970. 272 pp. Index. Paperback. \$6.00.)

From the earliest moments of French colonization in Louisiana during the eighteenth century, Pierre Lemoyne d'Iberville, the founder of Louisiana, realized the strategic importance of the infant colony as an obstacle to British expansion in the New World. Realizing that the British colonies would inevitably expand into the trans-Appalachian region, Iberville devised a scheme for creating French outposts at strategically important sites in the Mississippi Valley and along the Gulf Coast to impede the growth of England's colonies. The governor's plan advocated the establishment of a strong French position on the Mississippi River, the abandonment of the unimportant Biloxi position as well as the creation of a French settlement at the mouth of the Mobile River, and, finally the cession of Spanish-held Pensacola to France provided the French government persuaded its southern neighbor to do so. Unfortunately, Iberville was recalled to France in 1702 and never returned to Louisiana; Jean-Baptiste Lemoyne de Bienville, his younger brother, remained in the colony and took upon his shoulders the burden of command in the colony.

Bienville, profoundly influenced by his elder brother, adopted Iberville's plan as a model upon which to pattern his own policies. Before 1722, he directed the construction of a fort at the mouth of the Mobile River, established a settlement at the strategic Mississippi portage, and seized the Spanish settlement of Pensacola when ownership of the colony, for financial reasons, passed from the hands of King Louis XIV to the Company of the West, a firm organized by John Law.

The French directors of the company valiantly strove to make Louisiana a financial success when it had been a heavy financial burden for the royal treasury; nevertheless, the venture

failed miserably. Petty jealousy among company officials, corruption among company officials in the colony, hostility between Governor Bienville and several of the company directors, the appointment of incompetent company officials, the reluctance of the colonists to cultivate their lands, the lack of a coordinated program for transporting, housing, and supplying the newly arrived settlers, and the unsuitable nature of the colonists all contributed to the company's failure. The reluctance of the new settlers to till the soil, the major cause of the company's failure, is best exemplified by Jean-Baptiste Bénard de La Harpe, a young French adventurer who arrived at Dauphine Island near Mobile in 1718.

Bénard de La Harpe had been granted a concession, a large tract of land, on the Red River, and, shortly after arriving, placed his possessions aboard two flatboats and a pirogue and departed with a small detachment of troops for the wilderness beyond the Natchitoches outpost. Having no desire to cultivate the soil, La Harpe established an outpost among the Nassonites, a friendly Indian tribe eighty leagues northwest of Natchitoches, and in order to obtain trading privileges, he departed to make alliances with neighboring tribes.

The close proximity of the Spanish province of Texas to the young adventurer's outpost compelled La Harpe to get in touch with Don Martin de Alarcón, the governor, and propose that a mutually profitable trade be established. Alarcón politely refused and warned La Harpe that he was in Spanish territory and would be expelled by force of arms if necessary. This Spanish hostility forces La Harpe to abandon his trading venture and return to New Orleans in 1721.

La Harpe's exploits in the Red River Valley had come to the attention of the governor; consequently, Bienville gave him command of an expedition to take possession of Bay St. Bernard in the name of the Company of the West. His failure, which was caused by lack of troops, did not undermine Bienville's confidence in him, and La Harpe was selected to command an expedition to explore and chart the Arkansas River.

The adventurous Frenchman quickly departed New Orleans and, in late December, 1721, reached John Law's concession near the mouth of the Arkansas River. La Harpe was unable to obtain

supplies there, therefore, was forced to restrict the scope of the expedition and return to New Orleans in early May, 1772. The expedition had taken a tremendous toll of his health, and, after moving the French garrison from Pensacola to Mobile, he requested and received permission to return to France in February, 1723.

The La Harpe journal affords the best insight into the economic conditions existing in Louisiana during the period of proprietary rule by the Company of the West, the political struggles which raged between the military governor and the company directors, and an unusually perceptive appreciation of that breed of adventurous young Frenchmen who immigrated into Louisiana hoping to amass a fortune quickly through fur trading or mining rich veins of precious metals. The very readable translation of the journal by Joan Cain and Virginia Koenig provides interesting and informative reading, and the commendable job of annotation by the editor, Glenn R. Conrad, clearly brings it into perspective with the other contemporary accounts, the Sérigny and the Le Gac journals. The work is of great value to anyone interested in French colonial Louisiana.

University of Southwestern La.

Carl Brasseaux

CONTEMPORARY ATTAKAPAS PERSONALITY:

Albert W. Silverman

Albert Silverman was born on December 21, 1902, in Franklin, Louisiana, son of Nathan Silverman and Caroline Weyl Silverman. He had a sister, now Mrs. Pearl S. Lefkowitz, and a brother, Dr. Daniel N. Silverman.

After being graduated from Franklin High School, Mr. Silverman attended Tulane University in the College of Commerce and Business Administration. In 1924 he was awarded a bachelor's degree after which he pursued a business career, interrupted by military service during World War II.

A life-long resident of Franklin, Mr. Silverman was a tireless civic worker, giving freely of his time and effort in every community project. An active Mason and supporter of the Boy Scouts of America, he had been made an honorary citizen of Boys' Town. His manifold contributions to Acadiana were acknowledged in 1972 when the New Iberia Chamber of Commerce awarded him its Outstanding Community Service Plaque. A charter member of the Attakapas Historical Association, Albert Silverman was a contributor to the Gazette ("The Great Ricohoc Trainwreck", VII (1972), 42-43) and a member of the board of directors.

His death deprives the Association of a faithful, active member and deprives his associates of an invaluable friend.